NOV 14

CO-OPERATION
Between Wage Earner and
Local Business Interests
Brings Community
Prosperity

THE LABOR NEWS

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE MAINE STAT

Justice for the Worker
Constructive Cooperation
and
A Square Deal for the
Employer

VOL. 5, NO. 4
AUGUSTA, MAINE, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1936
PRICE 5 CENTS

Rights of C. I. O. To Be Fought at Tampa, Fla., Convention Next Week

PLANS FOR OLD AGE SECURITY OF 26 MILLION STARTED IN BIG WAY

With Aid of 45,000 Post Offices, Social Security Board Puts Into Action Plan Set Up to Enable Workers to Retire at 65

All Persons Working for Salary or Wages, Excepting Those Employed in Certain Occupations, Starting on November 24, Will Receive Application Forms Which, On Return to Post Office, Will Make Them Eligible to the Plan. Maine and Other New England States in Region No. 1

[illegible] Wash. [illegible] substantially larger than the worker['s] [illegible] contributions under the Social Security Act.

Those Affected

All persons working for salary or wages excepting those engaged in agriculture, domestic service in private homes, government service [illegible] few other excluded occupations [illegible]. It is expected that [illegible] occupation [illegible] now [illegible] will eventually become [illegible] or part time [illegible]

[illegible] Social Security Board [illegible] the fact that while this [illegible] unprecedented proportions, the plan in which [illegible] offices are now cooperating with [illegible] is quite simple and will be [illegible] with all possible convenience [illegible] employees and employers.

Forms have been carefully made [illegible] and sent for delivery of the necessary forms and instructions to all employers and employees affected within the next few weeks. The Board urges both employers and employees as well as the public at large to refrain from making inquiries either of the Board or at post offices concerning their respective parts in the plan until after receipt of the official forms and instructions.

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 8)

TEXTILE UNION HEAD GIVES SHARP ANSWER TO THE "YELLOW JOURNALS"

Denies Unions In Any Way Responsible for Amoskeag Situation and Quotes Treasurer Dumaine as Having Absolved Unions From Such Responsibility. Refers to American Woolen and Cotton Reporter as "Yellow Journal" with Its Principal Aim for Years Toward Destruction of Unions.

By THOMAS F. McMAHON, President, United Textile Workers of America

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter [illegible] over the prospects [illegible] textile work [illegible] organized [illegible] banner of the United Textile Workers of America. So frightened [illegible] that they feel [illegible] bosses feel [illegible] of abusive [illegible]

In the [illegible] the American Wool and Cotton Reporter went into the Amoskeag situation, lamenting its [illegible] and laying the entire blame [illegible] doorstep of the United Textile Workers of America. Curiously enough, however, Treasurer Dumaine not long ago made a public statement to the effect that the union was in no way responsible for their financial collapse. Who knows better, Treasurer Dumaine of the Amoskeag Company or the American Wool and Cotton Reporter?

Later on in this same editorial, the editors of this reactionary, muckraking trade magazine stated:

"The chief purpose of the outside labor leader is to make money. They are not philanthropists. If they were able, dependable, skillful persons they would be managing mills themselves or operating businesses of their own or holding high salaried positions with somebody else."

The question of money-making needs no elaboration. The modest salaries of the International Union officials are a matter of public record in our constitution. But we are a little baffled by the second part—that part which states that if labor leaders were "able, dependable, skillful" they wouldn't be labor leaders, but would be bosses. Does the American Wool and Cotton Reporter mean to imply that the only men fit to lead the workers in their struggles are the bosses themselves?

In the issue of October 8th the American Wool and Cotton Reporter attempts to discredit the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers by quoting from Secretary Valente's an-

(Continued on Page 8)

GENEVA MARITIME CONFERENCE FAVORS 48-HOUR WEEK, VACATIONS, COMPULSORY INSURANCE, BETTER WAGES FOR SEAMEN

The Special Maritime Session of the International Labor Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, considered various questions regarding the welfare of seamen on October 26 and adopted a number of agreements and recommendations designed to improve seamen's working conditions and reduce the frequency of sea disasters throughout the world.

Six draft agreements favored by the conference will be forwarded to the governments concerned for ratification.

A 48-hour week for sailors in port and a 56-hour week for those working in the pilot house or engine room at sea is provided by the first agreement, which also specifies that ships shall carry crews of officers and men sufficiently large and efficient to guarantee security at sea.

A compulsory sickness insurance plan for seamen.

A revised draft of the former international agreement raising the minimum age admission for seafaring occupations from 14 to 15 years.

Annual minimum vacations with pay of 12 working days for officers and nine working days for seamen.

A requirement that all captains must possess certificates of efficiency obtained from public authorities on the basis of practical tests.

Placing individual responsibility on shipowners for the treatment of seamen falling sick or those injured in line of duty aboard, and for burial of seamen who die as a result of such sickness or injuries.

Welfare of seamen in port and the second with the hours of work and the crews on certain categories of ships.

Delegates from 28 countries representing around 82 per cent of the world's shipping tonnage attended the conference. Delegates from each country represented the government, the shipowners, and the seamen.

HIGH-LIGHTS
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor
BY
CHESTER M. WRIGHT

Editor of the International Labor Press Service, will appear in the next issue of the MAINE STATE LABOR NEWS

Atty-Gen. Cummings Defends Power Loans for Work Relief

A strong defense of [illegible] United States Government [illegible] the Federal loans and grants [illegible] construction of power [illegible] as a measure of providing work [illegible] unemployed [illegible] Attorney General Homer Cummings in a brief to the United States Supreme Court in opposition to the injunction sought by the Duke Power Company which seeks to prevent building the Buzzards Roost hydro-electric power plant in Greenwood County, South Carolina, with financial aid from the Federal Government.

Contending that financial [illegible] the United States [illegible] construction of power [illegible] an attempt to promote [illegible] general welfare, Mr. Cummings pointed out that in order to relieve the distress of the unemployed Congress [illegible] to choose between granting "dole" [illegible] inaugurating a program of useful public work. Confronted with the problem he said Congress [illegible] chose the useful work [illegible]

[illegible] State [illegible] Federal grants [illegible] means of [illegible] funds to promote the general [illegible]

The Duke Power Company [illegible] said to be the first one [illegible] test of the constitutional [illegible] government loans and grants [illegible] construction of power plants [illegible] the Supreme Court. The case [illegible] considered of such importance [illegible] the court gave [illegible] argument instead of the [illegible]

American Newspaper Guild Accepts Post-Intelligencer Truce Plan

After many weeks and months of bitter opposition and seemingly deadlock there is a fair prospect that the differences between the Seattle Post Intelligencer and the American Newspaper Guild may reach a settlement. The Guild has conditionally accepted a proposal submitted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, looking to a compromise agreement with the newspaper publishers.

In this proposed agreement it is stipulated that Frank J. Lynch and Eberhardt Armstrong (whose discharge from the Post-Intelligencer precipitated the strike) are to receive employment pending the resumption of publication of the newspaper and the final completion of negotiations. Also, that President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, shall serve as an arbiter on the negotiating committee.

The letter of acceptance, on the part of the Guild, points out that several basic demands have not been covered by the P-I publishers and must be considered as a part of the settlement to be arrived at. These factors include the five-day and 40-hour week, and certain specified arrangements as to sick leaves and vacations.

The agreement, if arrived at, must have the sanction of the Seattle Central Labor Council.

Illinois Labor Refuses Indorsement of C. I. O.

The recent convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, held at Quincy, Ill., passed resolutions in which it refused to indorse the Committee for Industrial Organization which has been declared a dual organization by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

In conclusion, the resolution states: "We express the opinion that the vast majority of the trade unionists in the State of Illinois desire to and will remain loyal to the American Federation of Labor."

LABOR COMMISSIONER URGES WORKERS TO BACK UP STATE FEDERATION IN CARRYING OUT YEAR'S LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Charles O. Beals, in Able Address at Last Wednesday Night's Meeting of Portland Central Labor Union, Also Explains Workmen's Compensation and New Social Security Act.

State Commissioner of Labor Beals was given a great ovation at last Wednesday's regular monthly meeting of the Portland Central Labor Union at the conclusion of an interesting talk during which he cited many cases that came up for disposition before the Labor Board including those [illegible] with violations of minimum [illegible] wage scales, failure to live up to [illegible] governing compulsory [illegible] insurance and settlement of [illegible] resulting from injuries sustained by workers while in the line of [illegible]

CHARLES O. BEALS

[illegible] Compensation [illegible] Maine, Mr. Beals said [illegible] employ [illegible] by using [illegible] He also explained the [illegible] Likewise the [illegible] attending the worker.

Mr. Beals commended the Maine State Federation of Labor for having [illegible] revised by a former member [illegible]

(Continued on Page 2)

Portland Typos Prepare to Entertain Delegates at Convention

A committee named to make arrangements for entertaining the delegates to the annual convention of the New England Conference of Typographical Unions which is to be held in Portland next June has already [illegible] activities by arranging for the [illegible] a souvenir program [illegible] on the program [illegible] entertainment.

[illegible] the Portland Typographical Union [illegible] the New England [illegible] delegates in the jurisdiction [illegible] have been held since the organization [illegible] more than 25 years ago.

What form of entertainment will be decided upon has not as yet been settled by the committee. On previous occasions there was the usual Sunday night reunion at the hotel headquarters with a banquet on Monday evening, and a sight seeing trip

Both previous conventions held in Portland drew delegates from nearly every union in the jurisdiction and realizing this, members of the committee will make preparations for entertaining a record attendance next June.

The first convention in Portland was held in 1915 which was shortly followed by the organizing of the local [illegible] for the first time, and the [illegible] had a lasting influence in the achievements of the local union.

The second convention was held in 1927 when the delegates reported wage scales were being increased and a goodly number of new members had been added to the union's roster. This was one of the first conventions at which an exhibition of samples of work done by apprentices was held and prizes awarded to the winners.

COTTON LEADS IN PRODUCTION WITH AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY GOING IN HIGH GEAR; DOZEN MAJOR INDUSTRIES BREAK RECORDS

Industries Leading Procession Include Leather Goods, Shoes, Paper and Rayon, with 23 Chain Store Systems and Mail Order Houses Showing 14 Percent Gain Over Last Year.

"The upsurge of business is so widespread and vigorous that conservative observers are becoming alarmed lest recovery go too fast and too far," says International Labor News Service, in its current bulletin.

The New York Times, after a pretty complete survey, declared that half a dozen major industries are breaking all previous records on both sales and production. It names cotton goods, leather goods, shoes, paper and rayon as among the industries that are leading the procession; but adds that there are several others; and that chain stores and mail order houses "are producing new sales peaks weekly."

Cotton goods are climbing faster than any other industry. The output of the mills is sold ahead for practically the rest of the year, and some mills have already booked orders for 20 per cent or more of the output they expect to make in March, 1937. Cotton consumption is running 26 per cent ahead of last year; cotton mill operations about 22 per cent.

Shoe Employment Lags

Shoe production is about four per cent higher than in 1929, and the output of the year is expected to reach 400,000,000 pairs. That of 1929 was 365,000,000 pairs. As in every case where attention has been paid to this side of the problem, employment is lagging behind production; a three per cent increase in workers as against a four per cent gain in output. Retail sales of shoes are running from 12 to 20 per cent ahead of those of 1935.

Paper production is running 10 to 12 per cent ahead of that of last year, according to Charles H. Boice, secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association. Employment in the industry, he says, is higher than ever before; but he gives no figures that make comparison possible between gains in output and gains in jobs.

Auto Business Booms

Social security legislation is credited with the increase in demand for accounting machines; though makers of office machines and furniture are having their best year since 1929. Oil burner manufacturers report demand far ahead of that of a year ago. Sales of electric refrigerators for the home are up 30 per cent from those of 1935.

Sales of 23 store chains and two mail order houses lumped together show a gain of more than 14 per cent above those of last year.

The auto business, which centers in Detroit, is going in high gear again; and 1936 is expected to be the second best year of the industry, 1929 being first; and in that year, a million cars were made for which there proved to be no market. But the industry is counting on turning out 5,000,000 cars next year.

New England, the Middle West, and the Pacific Coast join in the swelling prosperity chorus.

Lewis' Refusal to Meet Green Caused Halt in Peace Overtures in Controversy Between A. F. of L. and 10 Suspended Unions

Hopes of Millions of Workers Throughout the Country Blasted When United Mine Workers' President Says Settlement is Impossible Under Terms Demanded by Executive Council—Lewis Claims Steel Workers' Pay Raise is First Indication Efforts to Organize Mass Industries Will Be a Success.

It was anything but good news which members of trade unions throughout the country read in yesterday's papers which told of John L. Lewis' refusal to confer with President William Green as a means for settling the controversy between the Committee for Industrial Organization and the Executive Council, prior to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which is to open at Tampa, Fla., next Monday morning.

There were bright hopes that a settlement would occur on Saturday evening when news was broadcast to the effect that the way had been paved for a conference, and that all doubts had been removed regarding the possibilities of a settlement.

But at this writing, unless something unforeseen occurs, all hopes are blasted, and indications are that the rights of the C. I. O. to continue their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor will be decided by the convention, when the question comes up for accepting the report of the Executive Council which suspended the 10 national and international unions which make up the C. I. O.

That which caused the break in the proposed conference was when President Green wired Mr. Lewis, who had asked for a personal conference, reminding members of the C. I. O. that he lacked authority to change the policy outlined by the Executive Coun-

(Continued on Page 3)

QUEBEC GOVERNMENT TURNS DOWN PLAN TO BUILD MILL FOR PRODUCING PULP USED IN MAKING RAYON MATERIAL

New Government Policy Adopted as Means for Curbing Over-production and Extravagant Use of Crown Forests—Premier Duplessis Says Newsprint and Pulp Manufacturing to Be Under Government Regulation.

Government intervention in the interest of planned production of newsprint and pulp manufacturing is announced by Premier Maurice Duplessis as the policy of the new government of the Province of Quebec, Canada.

The reason for this policy is that the extravagant use of crown forests has encouraged over-production, which the Provincial Government intends to stop by putting a halt to such over-extension.

The announcement regarding the new policy was made in connection with a group that waited on Mr. Duplessis with a plan for building a mill for producing pulp out of which rayon material is made.

Pointing out that there are too many mills already idle, Mr. Duplessis told the promoters that the government "would not consent to permit the construction of any new mills for that kind of material until the existing mills are in operation."

Specifying a number of mills that had been closed down, Mr. Duplessis added: "It will be noted that there is a wide range of locations in which people who wish to establish themselves in the newsprint and pulp industry can establish themselves without it being necessary to build new mills. Until these mills which are now inoperative are re-opened we will

"Furthermore, we will not permit increases in the capacity of existing mills. We believe that there has been serious overproduction, and this brought about the dire disasters which visited this important industry. To favor the construction of additional mills or to increase the capacity of those now existing would only add to the serious state of overproduction which has resulted."

Hitherto it has been the policy in Quebec as in other sections of Canada and the United States to permit capitalists under the economic philosophy of free enterprise to build all sorts of manufacturing plants, regardless of whether or not they were needed to supply commodities. If overproduction resulted, cut-throat competition was resorted to with disastrous effects on both owners and employes—the former suffering unprofitable prices and the latter less-than-living wages. Frequently bankruptcy and closed mills were the result of this planless production.

Under the policy announced by Mr. Duplessis these speculative endeavors, at least so far as the newsprint and pulp manufacturing industries are concerned, will hereafter be brought under government regulation in the Province of Quebec, with plant output adjusted to market requirements, not [illegible] the construction of additional plants.

NATIONAL LABOR BOARD ORDERS CRUCIBLE STEEL COMPANY TO END INTERFERENCE WITH THEIR UNIONIZED EMPLOYES

Company Made Example by "Laying Off" Two Workers Because of Union Activities, and Whose Reinstatement Was Ordered by Board on Ground They Had Been Illegally Discharged.

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered the Crucible Steel Company of America to end its interference with Local 20084, Strip Steel and Wire Workers' Union, a Federal Labor Union affiliate of the A. F. of L. which has been organized among the company's 475 production workers at the Spaulding & Jennings plant, Jersey City, N. J.

The board also ordered the company to reinstate with back pay Alva Kocher and John Lutz, both of whom the company discharged on December 6, 1935, one week after their respective elections as president and sergeant-at-arms of Local 20084.

Unionism Always Beaten

At a hearing before Trial Examiner Benedict Wolf last March in New York City it was testified that Richard Benowitz, the plant superintendent, demanded assurance from Kocher that reports of his soliciting for the union were not true. "I can't understand why you didn't come to see me before you got mixed up in this union," Benowitz stated, adding that he had been in the plant 30 years and that no attempt at organization had succeeded: "The men had always been kicked out."

John Lutz, it was testified, was told by his foreman that the union was "a bunch of Communists." An offer of preferment was made to Lutz if he would subdue his active interest in the union.

Poor Excuse Given

Both Kohler and Lutz, experienced and skilled workers, were laid off on the excuse of slack work at a time when this apparently was not the case.

In comment on the company's action in singling out prominent union leaders for discharge the decision states:

"To discourage labor activity among employes newly organized and very little experienced is for an employer a comparatively simple thing. The discharge of two leaders without more brings a clear and forceful message to men who are acutely aware of their employer's underlying power and the favor upon which they must rely for economic livelihood."

PORTLAND

Labor Comm'er Urges Workers to Back Up State Branch to Carry Out Legislative Program

Continued from Page 1)

of the Compensation Board, Arthur L. Thayer of Bangor.

The speaker also referred to the Social Security Act, the value of old age pensions and stated that Maine should take advantage of the unemployment insurance feature. He appealed to the workers to get behind the State Federation of Labor morally and financially and render necessary assistance in carrying out the program adopted by the last convention.

Mr. [illegible] who is a member of organized Labor and for many years prominent in activities of the Maine State Federation of Labor has been associated with the Labor Department for many years. His present term expires shortly and it is confidently expected that either Governor Brann or Governor-elect Lewis O. Barrows will reappoint the present head of the Labor Department.

Members of the [illegible]

Other speakers at the meeting included [illegible] Maine State Labor News.

[illegible] are made under non-union conditions.

The letter also requested that information concerning the sale of Curlee clothes be forwarded to the office of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 221 North Ninth street, St. Louis, Mo., and to also notify the general office of the Curlee Clothing Co., 1001 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis, regarding action taken by the C. L. U.

Strike of Coshocton Glove Workers Still in Effect

Another communication from the [illegible] Trades and Labor Council of Coshocton, Ohio, announced that the strike of glove workers in the plant of the [illegible] Glove Co. is still in effect [illegible]

Are Curlee Clothes Sold in Portland? Unfair to Labor

A letter from the [illegible] representing the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of St. Louis, Mo., read at last Wednesday night's meeting of the Portland Central Labor Union, requested the appointment of a committee to ascertain if Curlee Clothes are sold in [illegible]

Arrangements Complete for Boxing Exhibition on December Third

[illegible] the boxing exhibition to be held under the auspices of the Portland Central Labor Union in the Exposition Building on Thursday, December 3rd, announced all details are completed and, according to A. F. Rock, much enthusiasm [illegible] present indications point to a most successful affair.

State Federation Ex. Board Meeting to Be Held in December

[illegible]

Among matters of importance brought up at the meeting will be the proposed state-wide organizing campaign. For this purpose President Waldron has invited New England Organizer Frank [illegible] arranging for the campaign which he says will have the cooperation of President Green of the American Federation of Labor. A letter [illegible] addressed to the workers of the state of Maine asked their undivided [illegible] in making the campaign [illegible] success.

Local Post Office Preparing for Social Security Act Work

[illegible]

Portland to Celebrate 18th Anniversary of Armistice Day

[illegible]

The parade will be [illegible] Capt. [illegible] Fifth Infantry; Maj. Henry A. Peabody, 240th Coast Artillery, second division; Solomon [illegible], past commander of Andrews Post, third division; Henry C. [illegible] Caldwell Post, fourth division; [illegible] Sullivan, past commander Andrews Post, fifth division. Music will be furnished by bands from the several military units participating.

Memorial exercises will be held by Andrews Post at City Hall in honor of those Portland soldiers who died in the war.

The Graymore Hotel

Congratulates The
New England Conference
of Typographical Unions
On ts Selection of
Portland
For Its
1937 June Convention
Your Stay in The Metropolis of Maine will be more Enjoyable by making your
Convention Headquarters
at The
GRAYMORE HOTEL
Famous for Its
SEEMAYER'S LOUNGE
Where Dining and Dancing is Enjoyed

Long Strike at Calvert Maryland Distillery Plant is Settled

The strike of Distillery Workers' Local Union No. 20270, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor against the Calvert-Maryland Distillery, a Seagram interest, located at Relay, Md., was settled according to a statement by Joseph Gillis, representative of the A. F. of L., who said that the company agrees to re-employ all of the discharged and striking members of the union without discrimination and also agrees "that this policy of non-discrimination is extended to all employes who may join the American Federation of Labor at other Calvert and Seagram plants."

In addition, the company agrees "to

Portland Music Teachers' Association

4th ANNUAL CONCERT COURSE

Nov. 23 — Jan Smeterlin, pianist
Jan. 13 — Boston Chamber Orchestra
and Elizabeth Beaman, soprano
Mar. 3 — The famous Vienna Choir Boys

$2.50 for Course

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WALDRON AND BRAGDON TO ATTEND N. E. CONVENTION OF THEATRICAL EMPLOYES

CHELSEA A. WALDRON

LESTER M. BRAGDON

Portland Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators will be represented at the annual convention of the New England Conference of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators to be held in Worcester, Mass., on Saturday and Sunday, December 26, in the Crystal Room of the Hotel Bancroft.

Much business of importance [illegible] scheduled for the coming convention [illegible] matters acted upon at the last national convention and to be carried out through activities of state [illegible] local unions.

Present indications [illegible] Worcester convention will be one of the largest in attendance since [illegible] organization was instituted.

WORCESTER ST. RAILWAY EMPLOYES TO BE PROVIDED WITH UNIFORMS AND WEEK'S VACATION WITHOUT LOSS OF PAY

Result of Negotiations for Renewal of Wage Scale, Which It is Estimated Amounts to About $75 a Year. This Was Agreed Upon in Lieu of Wage Increase. Track and Shop Men to Receive Two Weeks' Vacation.

Worcester, Mass., November [illegible] — According to delegates representing Street Railway Employes Division 22 at Wednesday night's meeting [illegible]

[illegible]

Business Agent Broderick to Attend A. F. of L. Convention

[illegible]

Importance of Clothing Bearing United Garment Workers Label Stressed

[illegible]

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF
UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA
17041144

The Executive Council calls upon the officers and members of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to recognize this label only in the purchase of clothing as herein described and to demand goods bearing this label when purchasing clothing upon which this label should appear.

"By following out these instructions and by complying with this official request you will be rendering assistance to organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and in addition you will make a contribution to the American Federation of Labor itself.

"The Executive Council most urgently and sincerely appeals to the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor to give recognition to the United Garment Workers of America label and to conform to the official request and instructions herein submitted."

Printing Pressmen Get Wage Increase and Forty-Hour Week

Worcester, Mass., November 9. — Members of Printing Pressmen's Local Union 72 started to work in local union label offices last Monday morning under a new wage scale, with an increase of 10 per cent and the establishment of the 40-hour week, with time and one-half for overtime work.

The contract, which was negotiated a week ago between officials of the union and proprietors of union label printing offices, will be in operation for one year, beginning November 2d.

While members of Local 72 employed in union label offices had been working on a regular wage schedule,

Providence Typo. Union No. 33 to Celebrate Eightieth Anniversary

[illegible]

Minneapolis Unions Victorious in Three Cereal Mill Strikes

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 31. (AFL) — Three strikes of outstanding importance here were settled on terms favorable to the organized workers.

The Flour, Feed, Cereal and Elevator Workers' Union Local 19152, won their strike in all affected plants when the members voted to accept a proposal that the men return to work with the right to hold elections to select their representatives for the negotiation of hours, wages and work conditions. All the men are to be reinstated to their former positions. As a result of the strike the membership of the union was increased from approximately 200 to over 1,500.

Labor officials said the strike settlement brings unionism to one of the great key industries in Minneapolis.

Another victory for organized labor was the settlement of the strike of General Drivers and Helpers, Local No. 544, against Wholesale Grocers, which operates a chain of establishments. A truce was established under which all employes returned to work. "The union and the employers," the joint statement said, "have reached definite understanding on most of the points in controversy and those matters remaining in dispute will be settled by arbitration."

A third recognition of the beneficial results of union solidarity came with the announcement that the members of Food and Candy Workers' Federal Labor Union No. 2120 had won a wage increase of from 15 to 21 per cent, seniority right, and recognition of the union from the Ry-Krisp plant where 87 employes had been on strike for six weeks. The agreement signed by the firm also includes consideration of length of service in making wage scales and establishes the 40-hour week with permission to operate 45 hours for four week of the year, these being the peak production periods. In addition, the union won time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays.

"Now I Lay Me—"

This child was hurt when a tornado struck Tupelo, Mississippi, necessitating medical and nursing care for hundreds—care which in many cases could not have been given without Red Cross assistance. It is a fine tribute to the organization that the young beneficiaries of its health and relief services invariably place themselves in the hands of the Red Cross with a completely confident, "Now I lay me—."

30-HOUR WEEK DEEMED AS ONLY SOLUTION FOR PUTTING IDLE MILLIONS TO WORK IN NATION'S PRIVATE INDUSTRIES

In a recent address delivered by President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, the complexity of the present industrial and social order was tellingly dwelt upon. The progressive displacement of human labor in industry could have but one solution, he contended, that being the concurrent and progressive reduction in the hours of labor.

[illegible]

in the sale of manufactured goods when wages are increased the result is increased buying power.

"There are 10 million or more unemployed at this time. These must be absorbed in private industry, which in turn must create work opportunities for the idle masses.

Rights of the Workers

Mr. Green continued: "Freedom of action in the exercise of the right to organize, and to strike, when necessary, are fundamental principles of labor. Labor must be free in the full and complete meaning of that term. It cannot, and must not, be wards of a paternalistic government. This right also includes the principle of collective bargaining and to accept or reject proffered wage standards. These rights having been enacted into law in the Wagner Labor Disputes Act it is now Labor's duty to protect and preserve them both in letter and in spirit."

In conclusion President Green upheld the proposed Child Labor Amendment, declared A. F. of L. neutrality on the Non-Partisan Political Party, denounced Communism and declared that within the jurisdiction of the A. F. of L. "the principle of majority rule must and would be upheld."

CAMPAIGN OF TERROR SAID TO HAVE BEEN LAUNCHED AGAINST UNION OFFICIALS AT WEIRTON PLANT

LaFollette Committee Orders Investigation Following Complaint That Flagrant Violations of Law Enforcement Exist, Due to Complete Domination Exercised by Company Officials Over Local and State Authorities.

[illegible]

Action was started on complaints that union officials had been attacked [illegible] by armed thugs on the payroll of the Weirton Steel Company, made to the committee by Philip Murray, chairman of the steel workers' organizing committee, who said "flagrant and shameful flouting of law enforcement" had occurred both in Weirton and Steubenville, O., where another National Steel Company mill is located.

Mr. Murray told the committee that appeals for protection had failed "because of the complete domination the Weirton Steel Company exercises over the local and state officials in Weirton."

Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the steel company's board, was "personally responsible for these brutal attacks," Murray said in his complaint, asserting that a "campaign of terror" had been launched at Weir's "immediate instigation."

John J. Abt, counsel for the Senate committee, said a "field investigation" of the disorders already had been undertaken "some time ago."

The inquiry will be continued to determine the extent and nature of the violations which have been charged.

The committee is scheduled to reopen public hearings early in December.

Reaction Cannot Live In Atmosphere of A True Democracy

The following statement by Major George L. Berry, president of Labor's Non-Partisan Political League, was made public today:

"The issue has been determined mandate of the people has been given to every branch of the Federal Government. Labor's Non-Partisan League has a right to feel proud.

"The American people have determined that reaction cannot live in the atmosphere of a true democracy and have shown that the welfare of our nation and the preservation of its institutions can best be effected by the liberal leadership of President Roosevelt.

"Politically speaking, the results clearly indicate that while reaction had the money, liberalism had the votes. This is typically American. In fact, this is so American that the elephant can now go back to the zoo, cast off his sunflower, and substitute a lily."

THE LABOR NEWS, 50c A YEAR

GORDON'S [illegible] length Stockings [illegible] fashioned to fit [illegible] at the top, calf, ankle and [illegible] as well as give you [illegible] correct length for your [illegible] Ask for PETITE for [illegible] PRINCESS for medium [illegible] REGAL for [illegible] and [illegible] will get stockings [illegible] flatter and wear [illegible] and service [illegible] in all the smart new shades.

$1.00

Owen, Moore's

Sudden Death of "Boots" Kane Shocks His Many Friends

The sudden passing of a loyal and active member of the International Typographical Union, Thomas (Boots) Kane, on October 21st at the Boston City Hospital came as a severe blow to his many friends throughout New England. He was president of Boston Local 13 in 1925-26-27, very active on many committees, delegate to the [illegible] convention of the I. T. U. in 1932 and at the time of his death was chairman of the [illegible]

The deceased [illegible] Boston from Springfield in 190[illegible]. He had for many years been prominently identified with the affairs of Local 216 and was regarded as one of [illegible] most valued members.

Wage Increase Is Considered By Jones & Laughlin Steel

It was reported in Pittsburgh that the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp. is planning a wage increase for its [illegible] employes in the near future. Several months ago the employes asked for an increase of 15 per cent. The action of the corporation officials was understood to be based on the necessity of relieving the widespread discontent among the workers with present wage rates.

THE CHILD'S HEALTH TODAY IS THE NATION'S HEALTH TOMORROW

BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS

The National, State and Local Tuberculosis Associations of the United States

GOV. BRANN SEEKS ACTION TO BRING STATE JOB INSURANCE BENEFIT; MAY SUMMON LEGISLATURE IN DECEMBER

It is understood that Governor Louis J. Brann will summon a special session of the Legislature in December if he is convinced that the people of Maine desire to obtain the benefits of Federal unemployment insurance. To that end he will endeavor to ascertain the sentiment of the Legislature and the people of Maine upon this very vital subject.

In a recent public statement the Governor is quoted as saying that "It seems to me the people of Maine will not wish to sacrifice [illegible] million and a half dollars of their money to be spent in other States [illegible] can be obtained by the [illegible] of necessary legislation."

Notwithstanding [illegible] Governor thought it best to learn the sentiment of the Legislature before going to the expense of calling a special session perhaps only then to learn that the Legislature is not ready to act upon the matter.

It appears that legislation to make the State law conform with the Federal Unemployment Insurance Act must be adopted before December 31. Some states have already so acted; others have not.

The point is, that non-conforming States are taxed as are other States, but the money goes to the Federal Treasury, to be disbursed to those States which have adopted the Act. The non-assenting States, while taxed, receive no Federal benefits therefrom.

Rights of C. I. O. To Be Fought at Tampa, Fla., Convention Next Week

Continued from Page 1

[illegible] and confer [illegible] convention [illegible] Max Zar[illegible] [illegible] A. F. [illegible] would [illegible]

"When the American Federation of Labor decides to reverse and rectify its outrageous act of suspension and is ready to concede the right of composite industrial organizations to live and grow in the unorganized industries it will be time to discuss and arrange the details of a re-established relationship.

"This statement has been approved by the Committee for Industrial Organization in session this date.

"JOHN L. LEWIS, Chairman."

In a statement issued by President Green he is quoted as having said that "the refusal of Mr. Lewis to discuss the issues that divided the A. F. of L. and the insurgent unions under the Lewis banner was one of the closing steps in a deliberate plan and policy originated and formed in the beginning to set up a rival organization to the A. F. of L."

It is thought Mr. Lewis' action is largely due to developments in the steel industry during the past few weeks, this especially applying to the action of 25 per cent of the members of the Employes Representative [illegible] in the Duquesne Works of the United States Steel Corporation, who refused to accept the agreement submitted by the company which among other things provided a wage increase [illegible]

[illegible]

wage rates.

The re-election of President Roosevelt, the statement said, "demonstrated that the workers have power if they choose to exercise it. Let an enlarged and more powerful Labor movement be now the immediate concern of every worker.

"Labor in this country will be organized; nothing can stop it," the statement concluded.

State Branch Sec'y, Ill Four Weeks, Now Reported Convalescing

Confined for four weeks at Sisters' Hospital in Lewiston, the result of an operation for appendicitis, Clarence R. Burgess, secretary and legislative agent for the Maine State Federation of Labor, was reported as convalescing, and hopes are entertained that

CLARENCE R. BURGESS

he will be able to leave the hospital in a few days [illegible]

Mr. Burgess has been [illegible]

[illegible]

Maine Potatoes Best Suited for South American Countries

[illegible]

Not Enough Money to Board's Appeal from Aged Pensioners

[illegible]

At the same time [illegible] simple reason that there [illegible] Federal aid [illegible] a month per beneficiary [illegible] average.

From this it is evident that continually improving industrial conditions must furnish the present remedy for increasing demands for public welfare dispensations.

Court of Appeals Refuses to Enjoin U. S. Labor Board

A press dispatch today, said that "Deciding seven cases in one opinion, the United States Court of Appeals refused Monday to enjoin the National Labor Relations Board from enforcing provisions of the Labor Relations Act."

The court held that the act provided for another legal procedure—appeal to the courts from board decisions—and that that method should be followed.

"It is clear," the court held, "that no irreparable injury will ordinarily result from the procedure authorized by the act, and no special or unusual damage is charged in any of the bills."

The court did not pass upon constitutionality of the act, which was held constitutional by Justice Jesse C. Adkins, of Federal District Court, in deciding the same seven cases.

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE LABOR NEWS! HAS IT EXPIRED? LOOK UP YOUR LAST RECEIPT; THAT TELLS THE STORY!

PRESIDENT GIVES ASSURANCES OF HIS THOROUGH SYMPATHY IN "LEVELING UPWARD" NATIONAL LABOR STANDARDS

Tells Delegates at Third National Conference on Labor Legislation, in Washington, Mandate Given to Legislators and Executives Last Week Was "in Unmistakable Terms" to Better Conditions of Working People.

In a message that rang with sincerity, and with an unmistakable determination to abide by the decision rendered by the great masses of workers at last week's election, President Roosevelt told the Third Annual Conference on Labor Legislation in Washington this week that he was in thorough sympathy with the "leveling upward of Labor standards" proposed in the last two sessions of the Conference declaring that last week the country gave a mandate "in unmistakable terms" to its legislators and executives to better the conditions of working people.

Expressing the hope that the representatives of the Governors of the [illegible] States and of State Federations of Labor would consider how such a goal could be attained, the President in his message assured the conference that the Federal Government would do its part in making State labor and welfare standards effective when they assumed "an interstate or a national character."

Local Leadership Stressed

"I hope that your conference will give serious consideration as to how these objectives may be achieved and that when you return to your State you will assume the leadership in your communities for putting the necessary legislation on the statute books.

"I assure you that the Federal Government is willing to do its part in making these standards effective, and in supplementing the efforts of the States when problems assume an interstate or national character.

"This coming year should be an outstanding one in the annals of labor legislation. I am indeed sorry that I cannot personally attend your sessions, but I assure you that I shall follow the outcome with a great deal of interest."

Roosevelt Landslide Is Great Victory for Labor

Big Vote Throughout Nation is Repudiation of Liberty League, "Jefferson" Democrats, Hearst and Other Vicious, Libelous Newspapers. It Means Retirement of Highly Paid Propagandists and Doubt as to Sincerity in 5 to 4 Supreme Court Decisions. Most Enthusiastic Endorsement for New Deal. "All Hail the Nation's Chief."

The Roosevelt landslide at Tuesday's election was not only the greatest recorded in the political annals of the Nation, but as a signal victory for Labor.

This great victory coming, as it did following the most vicious campaign ever conducted against a presidential candidate, [illegible] all the more important as lined up against President Roosevelt [illegible] the power that wealth and influence could recruit as a means for poisoning the minds of the masses of working people, who if they knew it on the very first were almost unanimous in favor of his re-election.

We have no hesitancy in emphatically stating that the organized Labor movement is in a position to claim a large portion of the credit for President Roosevelt's re-election. By this we do not claim that this was accomplished by votes of organized Labor alone, but was the result of its unprecedented activities which caused its influence to spread to not only the nation's industrial centers, but to the remotest among agricultural districts.

Only Maine and Vermont failed to endorse President Roosevelt's re-election. These are the two states where large amounts of money were expended by corporations and in the latter state propaganda was launched which it was believed no newspaper in any other state would have dared to publish.

Desperate to the extreme, opponents of the President and the New Deal used every possible known trick in the hope of bringing about his defeat. Particular among these tricks was the 11th hour lying propaganda concerning the Social Security Act. To make this more definite they brought poor, simple "Al" Smith and Father Coughlin on the stage, and caused to be placed into pay envelopes, as late as last Monday, vicious and lying statements concerning the act.

They referred to the President, Secretaries Ickes, Tugwell, Wallace, Hopkins and others of the President's entourage as Communists. They tried to make small business men believe the New Deal would prove ruinous, and in their desperation said the only beneficiaries from the New Deal were the large corporations.

They tried to make "Jim" Farley, one of the country's ablest and finest gentlemen, appear as a veritable crook. In other words, those who had benefitted the most from the New Deal were unwilling to pay their share of the expense and tried every known political trick to defeat its sponsors.

Now, what effect will Tuesday's most remarkable victory have on the political future of those who participated in this effort to defeat the New Deal?

It will mean first, that the splendid endorsement given the President shows conclusively that the people have the utmost confidence in him, and that this will enable him to carry out his great program of recovery to its very end.

It will mean repudiation and the political death of "Al" Smith, "Joe" Ely, John W. Davis, William R. Hearst and other so-called "Jeffersonian" Democrats.

It will mean lack of further confidence in Literary Digest polls and in such newspaper propagandists and political prognosticators as David Lawrence, and other highly paid columnists.

It may mean the complete reorganization of the Republican party, with the present high command made up of corporation heads and financiers out of commission.

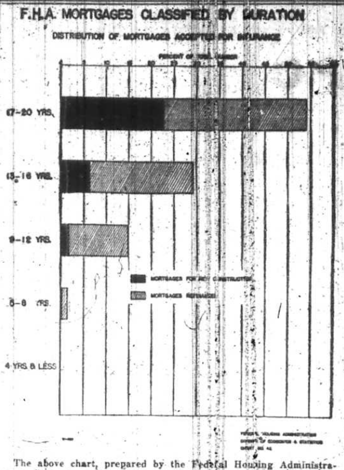
It may mean that the five judges of the United States Supreme Court, who have a peculiar way of interpreting the Constitution when this affects the interests of working people may experience a change of mind.

It may mean the passage of a law—not to regiment industry; but one that will compel the payment of a decent minimum wage, and the regulation of working conditions that will not only prove beneficial to working people but the stabilization of those industries which became demoralized as the result of unbusinesslike tactics by unscrupulous and chiseling manufacturers.

It will mean that with the political question definitely settled for the next four years, manufacturing, building construction, finance and other business activities, somewhat interrupted pending the election, will be resumed in full force and that a goodly portion of the millions now dependent on public projects for employment will be absorbed by private industry.

Then will come that era of prosperity which was intended with the inauguration of the New Deal.

The election is over. The results proved overwhelming confidence in the President, and notwithstanding the disappointment felt by his critics, it is felt confident all will realize the importance of getting down to business, and thereby lending their co-operation in making the return of real prosperity at the earliest possible moment.



The above chart, prepared by the Federal Housing Administration's Division of Economics and Statistics, is self-explanatory. It will be noted that, while 54.1 per cent of all mortgages accepted for insurance are for the longer terms of from 17 to 20 years, 73.1 per cent of all new construction mortgages are for this period. The following table, including business done through June 1936, gives other percentages.

TERM OF MORTGAGE	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ACCEPTED MORTGAGES		
	New Construction	Refinanced	All Mortgages
17–20 years	73.1	45.5	54.1
13–16 years	20.6	33.3	29.3
9–12 years	5.7	19.1	14.9
5– 8 years	.6	2.1	1.6
1– 4 years	*	.1	.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

ROOSEVELT, LABOR, AND PEACE

(From Labor, Official Newspaper of the Railway Brotherhoods)

Some days ago the people of this land elected a President. High excitement gripped America's millions for a day while the outcome was in doubt. Then came the landslide, and now we are all going on our way almost as if nothing had ever happened.

Before the 1936 election becomes just something to put in history books, it might be well to call to mind the support given by organized labor to the Roosevelt Administration. Labor saw a better chance to benefit itself under the Democratic wing than under the Republican. Mr. Roosevelt had pushed a social security program, protected collective bargaining, advocated and did something about a "more abundant life." These moves appealed to labor.

The Democratic Party had the wisdom, moreover, to offer a consistent program for preserving peace. And labor did not ignore that.

If there is one thing that all workers are united on it is opposition to war. Indeed, the whole country wants peace, but labor especially does. War would wreck unions, would destroy the right to organize, would end labor's right to speak its mind freely and without fear. Why? Because a war these days cannot be fought without dictatorship, and labor cannot exist in an atmosphere of governmental regimentation.

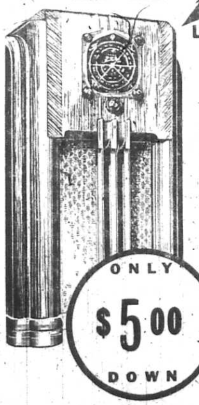
The President took pains early in the campaign to state his hatred of war. The Democratic platform backed that up with specific peace proposals that included stronger neutrality legislation, taking the profits out of war, more trade agreements, defense only against aggression, and the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

Labor's growing desire for peace, appealed to by such a program, contributed no little to the overwhelming victory of the Democratic party on November 3rd.

WE'RE MIGHTY PROUD OF THE PRODUCTS OF OUR MASTER BAKERS... ESPECIALLY THIS BIG 20 oz. LOAF OF
PRIZE BREAD
IT COMES EITHER SLICED OR REGULAR AND ITS PRICED AT ONLY 8c
Or You May Prefer
LONG LOAF 9c
MILK BREAD 9c
First National Store

Canned PEAS Sale
[illegible] Finast Peas are sweet, tender and full of flavor. [illegible] need today. These are special low prices.
RICHMOND 2 No. 2 TINS 29c
FINAST TINY TENDER FULL FLAVORED 2 No. 2 TINS 39c

Finast Spinach Free From Any Grit 2 LGE No. 2½ TINS 29c
Grapefruit [illegible] Thoroughly Chill Before Serving No. 2 TIN 11c
Kirkman's Borax Soap 6 BARS 25c
Richmond Rice Extra Fancy White Uncoated 12 oz PKG 5c
Friend's Beans New England Oven Baked 2 28 oz TINS 29c
Finast Catsup Made With Red Ripe Tomatoes 2 14 oz BOTS 23c
Silver Nip Grapefruit Juice 2 PINT JARS 25c
Rockwood Cocoa ½ lb 9c 2 LB TIN 17c
Pillsbury's Pancake Flour 2 20 oz PKGS 19c
Lunch Crackers 2 LB CTN 21c
Dromedary Dates 2 7¼ oz PKGS 25c
Underwood's Maine Sardines No. ¼ TIN 5c
Orange Sherbert Cake 2 FOR 25c
Skyflake Wafers N.B.C. 12 oz PKG 18c
Marshmallow Fingers LB BULK 19c
VICEROY CIGARETTES FILTER TIPPED PKG 15c
KING ARTHUR FLOUR LGE 24½ LB BAG $1.35
FIRST NATIONAL STORES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The Labor News

Official Newspaper of the
MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
Published Monthly by
THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
Under Supervision of Chelsea A. Waldron, Frank C. McDonald, Clarence R. Burgess, B. J. Dorsky, Committee
P. O. Box 34, Augusta, Me.

The Official Organ of Organized Labor in Maine, Devoted to the Promotion of the Welfare of the Wage Earner and the Prosperity of Industry Through a Better Understanding and Cooperation Between Employer and Employe.

An Exponent of a Square Deal for Both Sides. Constructive in Policy. Independent in Politics.

Subscription, One Year 50 Cents. Price per Copy, 5 Cents

Entered as second-class matter November 14, 1932, at the Post Office at Augusta, Maine, under the Act of March 3, 1879

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

President—Chelsea A. Waldron, Portland
Treasurer—Richard W. Gustin, P. O. Box 107, Bangor
Secretary and Legislative Agent—Clarence R. Burgess, P. O. Box 34, Augusta

Vice Presidents
1st District—Frank C. McDonald, 48 Gilman St., Portland
2nd District—
3rd District—Charles B. Finley, Augusta
4th District—Arthur G. Cook, Bucksport
5th District—Benjamin J. Dorsky, Bangor

NOVEMBER, 1936

A Union Story With Half a Dozen Morals

How, as the Result of Union Agitation, Aged Street Railway Employes Affected by Change from Trolley to 'Bus Service Will Be Financially Provided For

September issue of the "Motorman, Conductor and Motor Coach Operator," official magazine of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America, contains a story which has about half a dozen morals, the first of which is that unionism pays. It deals with the protection of workers who are thrown out by mergers or other changes over which they have no control, and gives an example, thus:

"This situation arose recently in Bloomington, Ill. The Illinois Power and Light Company announced that the management of the street railway system was to be changed and that bus service was to be substituted for trolleys. Realizing that this would be a severe blow to the senior members of Division 752, the officers insisted that some provision be made to pay a displacement allowance to those who would [illegible] for bus work due to age [illegible]. Some of the men have been employed [illegible] and 26 [illegible] Division 752 filed a petition [illegible] Commerce Commission [illegible] 25 years [illegible] not qualify [illegible] a dismissal allowance of [illegible] an additional $50 for each year beyond 15.

"After extended negotiations the retiring management agreed to accept the demands of the union employes. Veteran operators who fail to qualify for bus work will receive cash sums up to $1,500; those who have seen service 30 years or more or who are 65 years or over will receive the equivalent of 16 months' pay."

This one more step is taken in the direction of social security. Men who work for wages should never be satisfied until all industries recognize and act on the doctrine that a long term worker has earned the right to be supported, at least in considerable part, by the industry to which he has given the best years and efforts of his life.

The railroad unions have pretty nearly written this doctrine into the book of railroad management. Now comes the Amalgamated, and brings at least one utility company into line. May the spreading of this gospel speed.

A BLUE PRINT OF BIG BUSINESS MORALS

The Senate Civil Liberties Committee, now probing the labor spy industry, is really making a blue print of the moral code of Big Business. And the lines in that blue print do not differ so very much from those of a diagram of the moral principles of a penitentiary as one might think.

By sworn testimony concerning known transactions, the committee has established:

That Big Business thinks it has a perfect right to hire known criminals to fight its own workers. Twenty per cent of an average group of strikebreakers had police records.

That Big Business holds it has a right to set hired thugs to beating strike pickets with pick handles, just to stir up trouble. Cases of his kind have been sworn to before the committee.

That Big Business believes it has a right to use deadly weapons against men who want higher pay or better working conditions. The committee has the receipted bills paid by corporations for machine guns and rifles for "industrial purposes."

That Big Business claims the right to trap striking pickets to their death by electrifying fences. One case where this was done was told to the committee under oath.

The difference in moral ideals between Big Business and Al Capone does not seem to be spacious.

New Profit-Sharing Scheme Adopted by Brewers

Pay Roll Costs Now Paid in Federal Taxes Will Go to Employes in Form of Dividends

A new profit-sharing scheme, called a "labor dividend plan," has been devised by the officials of the National Brewing Company of Baltimore for its 200 employes. The workers are paid the current wage scale, the stockholders are given 8 per cent dividends and what is left each year will be divided into three equal parts, one part being transferred to reserves for capital and surplus account owned exclusively by the stockholders, one part to stockholders and one part to labor, labor's share being called a "labor dividend."

An official of the company states that "every side of the financial structure of labor as well as of capital, depends on the earnings of the company. The payment is a businesslike allotment of an earned dividend and has no bonus, Christmas present or 'gift' element."

The company, with the usual optimism manifested in connection with profit-sharing schemes, expects the new plan will result in increased efficiency and output of the employes and a larger interest by them in the company's problems and financial success.

It is interesting to note that the company expects to avoid a certain amount of federal taxes by the plan. Under present federal tax laws payroll costs are exempted from tax assessments and payments made to workers in the form of dividends are included in the payroll costs. It follows, according to officials of the company, that where earnings are high labor dividends actually will cost only about 50 cents on each dollar distributed, the other 50 cents representing money which would have to be paid in taxes if it were not given to the workers.

WHAT OF JOHN L. LEWIS?

This question is greatly exciting newspapers [illegible] the report that because of his activities in the Roosevelt campaign, he will become a political office seeker, and by this means forsake the trade union movement, with which he has been associated [illegible] his life, and has been recognized as one of its ablest and most [illegible] leaders.

Knowing Mr. Lewis as the writer does and the tremendous interest he manifests in the future of the organized labor movement, we feel confident he has no intention of becoming a political office holder.

Mr. Lewis' interest in the reelection of President Roosevelt was anything but selfish. He regarded the President as the best friend the people had ever had since the immortal Lincoln, and his entire efforts during the campaign, it is certain, were directed in the hope that not only the workers would receive a square deal, but that industry in general would benefit.

In the first place, no office in the gift of the government would financially remunerate Mr. Lewis as well as does his present position, and in the second place, we feel certain he looks upon his present job as president of the United Mine Workers of America as one that from an honorable standpoint equals that of any other with the exception of that of President of the United States.

IS CHEATING A "VESTED RIGHT"?

Corporation gall reached new altitudes when Standard Oil of New Jersey sued the government for the return of $2,017,624.59, plus interest on the same at six per cent since 1931.

The company paid that sum to the government on delinquent taxes five years ago. It admits that it owed the taxes, and that they were delinquent. But it claims now that the statute of limitations had run against the government's lien, and that the government had no right to take the money.

In other words, Standard Oil claims that it cheated the government so long that it acquired a right to cheat, and can go on forever. There are die-hard Federal judges who probably agree with the company.

WAGES NOT RISING FAST ENOUGH

Workers' income is not rising fast enough to lift production in the consumer goods industries. The rise in these industries in the first seven months of 1936 was only 4.1 per cent, while production of producers' goods rose 34.4 per cent. While this recovery in producers' or "heavy" industries is essential, now is the time to make sure that workers' buying power rises enough to sustain consumer industries.

For in the long run, the heavy industries, after they have made up the shortage of machinery and equipment, cannot continue high production unless consumer industries take the lead.

GOOD ADVERTISING FOR COMMUNISM

Terre Haute, Indiana, has made itself, for the time, at least, the capital of American Fascism.

When Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President, went to Terre Haute the first time to speak in his own behalf, he was arrested and held in jail till the date on which he was to speak had passed. When he tried again, an organized mob packed the steps of the building in which he was to speak, and would not let him in. And when he drove away, his taxi door was wrenched open, and the interior deluged with rotten tomatoes.

How reminiscent this is of the breaking up of Socialist meetings in Italy in 1922, and the [illegible] down the [illegible] of opposition speakers.

Communism never can gain headway in the United States without the advertising and the sympathy engendered by such silly outrages as this at Terre Haute. Twenty people have read Browder's name since his arrest to every one who had heard of it before. American Fascists are not merely brutal. They are also incredible fools.

"As Maine Goes, So Goes the Country"

Being Only One of Two States Which Failed to Establish Roosevelt Majority at Last Tuesday's Election Maine's Slogan is Believed to be Doomed

Those who have been advocating the [illegible] of [illegible] election in September in the State of Maine are of the opinion that last Tuesday's results, when Maine was one of only two States in the country which failed to give President Roosevelt a majority, will encourage popular support along this line in the future.

Principal among reasons for holding on to the September election plan was that Maine, from time immemorial, had been considered a political barometer and that, as such, the State became famous with its slogan "As Maine Goes, So Goes the Country."

While this has been [illegible] for the past four years, as the Nation had gone Democratic in five out of seven elections from 1888 to 1932, efforts to eliminate this feature as a reason for holding elections on the same date as other States [illegible] failed.

However, advocates of the plan took on new courage when Maine was left "holding the bag" with only one other State, notwithstanding the result of its September election had been forecast as an indication the country would follow suit by going Republican at the November election, and are preparing to make another attempt at the next session of the Legislature to have a law enacted that will make possible the elimination of an extra election every four years.

Proponents argue this change would not only save the State many thousands of dollars, but a lot of unnecessary trouble and excitement, and would remove further criticism which, since last Tuesday, convinced people of other states that the slogan "As Maine Goes, So Goes the Country," proved a decided flop.

We are not critical against Maine workers who failed to realize, as did some workers in other States, what President Roosevelt had done for them during the past four years. Conditions in Maine were different. Wishing to make the State's slogan effective, not only did opponents of the President pour their wealth into the Republican campaign fund, but used all the influence in their power to keep working people from becoming Roosevelt-minded.

That those workers who permitted themselves to be swayed by especially manufactured propaganda must feel ungrateful, and even ashamed of themselves, is our firm belief, and the lesson taught them by their brother workers in other States, it is certain, will cause them to think and give greater consideration to weighty problems affecting their own interests in the future.

THE HIGH LIFE COST OF CANCER

Clarence C. Little, head of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, set the case for his organization before the American College of Surgeons in a dramatic way:

"A flood in which 500 people die," said Dr. Little, "is a national catastrophe.

"But when cancer kills 140,000 persons a year, the nation, up to now, has merely shrugged its shoulders."

He added that half these people could [illegible] been saved if they had gone to a doctor [illegible] enough, and submitted to the necessary operation.

Cancer is one of the very few diseases that is on the increase. One reason for this increase is clear; cancer is a disease of middle or later life, and more people live to middle or old age now than used to be the case. But there are probably other factors, even if we cannot be sure just what they are, and Dr. Little's advice is sound.

And remember this. Every case of cancer goes to the doctor, sooner or later. The sooner it goes, the better chance of recovery.

"Unless the organized workers of the world can assist themselves on the side of peace and sanity in this new international crisis, war is almost inevitable sooner or later. There is nothing more important in the world today than the rapid increase of power of the organized labor movement. Political power sufficient to correct the social injustice and prevent war can only be achieved through extending the economic organization of the working class."—John W. Edelman, Research Director, American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where With Our Little Hatchet We Tell the Truth **About Many Things, Sometimes Profoundly, Sometimes Flippantly and Sometimes Recklessly.**

In the last days of the campaign certain employers did everything in their power to defeat the things workers want.

Their most outlandish offense was to stuff pay envelopes with cards and leaflets lying about the cost of the Social Security Act.

They have said the deduction which much be made under the law, and which is the cheapest protection workers ever were offered, is a dead loss caused by Roosevelt.

Do employers think workers are going to forget such things?

Well, the workers will remember, remember, remember!

* * *

Undoubtedly, there are certain products that will find less favor with workers because of what some employers have done.

Nobody will advocate thus showing displeasure, but one by one families will decide that feeding hostilities is too unpleasant and they will stop it.

Always there have been those who have failed to understand that good will is created by good will and that ill will and hostilities create resentment.

And lack of friendship is the least of all the ways of showing the resentment thus created.

* * *

And before passing from the subject of stupidity, there is the case of David Lasser, Workers' Alliance leader. Lasser led a movement to win better pay for WPA workers, laudable object. He had plenty of labor support for his aims. Then he staged his stunt in Washington, with Herbert Benjamin at his side. Lasser undoubtedly has lost a lot of the support he previously had. Benjamin is the give-away to what some suspected.

* * *

Over Europe, the war clouds hover, growing heavier.

Nations rush to arm, mountains high. They race to fill the skies with battle planes.

Perhaps very soon one nation will take a step toward war; another will say it is war—and it will be war.

Of all our munitions makers, the biggest are the duPonts and U. S. Steel.

It will take all the determination and diplomacy of America to keep us out.

To go in would mean huge temporary profits—and then war for us.

And no American looks back upon the trail of misery that followed the last war and wants another.

In war there is nothing but death.

* * *

The communists spent some eighty thousand dollars in the campaign just closed. A great many wonder where they got it—and it isn't likely we shall ever know.

* * *

The test of labor's political skill will lie now in whether it maintains the organization brought together for the campaign—and on whether it keeps its allies in politics, without losing its own objectives.

Indeed, it is a critical year that looms ahead.

Comment on World Events

[illegible] so much unverified [illegible] being raised about the "waste" and "graft" of relief work, it seems wise to turn back to some proved cases of waste and graft in previous administrations. With a wide range to choose from, let us take some of Senator Hugo Black's revelations of ship subsidy graft.

The U. S. Shipping Board established the Admiral Oriental Mail line in 1922. [illegible] 1922, the Dollar shipping interests organized a company called the Admiral Oriental Line, and the boats later got from the Shipping Board of the Harding administration a contract to manage the Admiral Oriental Mail line. The Dollar gang's company was [illegible] and notes were given to the amount of [illegible] for the capital stock. [illegible] management contract [illegible] and five months. Senator Black's [illegible] shows [illegible] years and five months [illegible] company made clear [illegible] these government [illegible] profits due [illegible] of $461,[illegible]

[illegible] a dollar be[illegible] the company [illegible] government [illegible] the help of a [illegible] profits of [illegible]

[illegible] line, owned [illegible] got a mail [illegible] administration [illegible] table [illegible] received [illegible] 1921 $461,[illegible] six months [illegible] The [illegible] mail at [illegible] have been [illegible]

NOT FOR THE COMMONWEAL

[illegible] dispatch from London convey the information that after checking up the estate of Sir John Ellerman, who died in 1933 known as the richest man in English history, government clerks following three years of work believe the dead man's fortune will reach forty million pounds sterling, or about two hundred million dollars at the current rate of exchange.

Sir John was a ship owner, industrialist and financier man.

No person in any country can accumulate a fortune of this size, or of half this size, or a quarter of this size by useful work. Such fortunes are always piled up by the exercise of some power over the wealth-producing activities of large numbers of other people from whom inordinate tolls are collected under various forms sanctioned by practice, law, and court decisions. They are based on elemental injustice.

The only comforting thing regarding Sir John's two hundred million dollar estate is that under the British inheritance tax system the government will take practically 50 per cent, or one hundred million dollars. This leaves the present Sir John Ellerman, now 27 years of age, one hundred million dollars, on the income of which he can undoubtedly live comfortably, especially as he is reported to have inherited his father's simple tastes. Hedgehogs are said to be one of his hobbies—he keeps them as pets.

It is to be hoped that Sir John will appreciate the progressive tendencies of the times regarding labor relations and see to it that all of his numerous employes are among the highest paid workers in Great Britain with the shortest hours.

Sec'y of Labor May Call World Conference on Textile Situation

So much diversity of opinion, private and public, has been voiced upon the general textile situation in this country and especially in New England, that it is probable a call may soon be issued by Secretary of Labor Perkins for an international conference upon this very vital question. As the great cotton producing nation of the world this country is in a position to take a leading and dominant attitude, especially as the treasury of the United States has been used so lavishly in support of general cotton production and its control and subsidization. It is likely that the first meeting of any such conference will be held in this country for the reasons noted above.

This idea has been sponsored in the past by the League of Nations in the development of its general advocacy of removing particular economic differences between nation and nation. One of these principles has been to provide a freer access to the essential raw materials of manufacturing, cotton amongst them.

In any such conference two points of possibly opposing interest may develop—that of this country maintaining its cotton export market to cotton-consuming countries, coupled with tariff restrictions against manufactured cotton goods resulting from such American exports of cotton. Manifestly, American textile labor cannot compete with cheap Oriental labor. That fact makes the situation one of great complexity if the principle of anything like generalization of a particular national product, such as cotton, is to be made a subject of international determination. In a word, Japan looms up in a dual role—a potential hazard in the Far East, and a direct domestic economic problem.

34,000,000 TELEPHONES

When London's 1,000,000th telephone was recently installed in the Mansion House in London, England, Major G. C. Tryon, British Postmaster General, stated there are 34,000,000 telephone users in the world, and that the British system, operated by the Post Office Department, offers its subscribers communications with 95 per cent of the world total.

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE LABOR NEWS! HAS IT EXPIRED? LOOK UP YOUR LAST RECEIPT! THAT TELLS THE STORY!

CANADIAN WORKERS DEMAND END TO WAR ON UNION ORGANIZATION

Trades and Labor Congress Scores Police Terrorism, Efforts to Enforce Yellow Dog Contracts, Use of Injunctions and Other Attempts to Hamper Formation of Free Unions.

Montreal, Nov. [illegible] — Use of special police to terrorize strikers, use of the money power possessed by large corporations to prevent workers joining organizations of their [illegible], increasing efforts of bosses to [illegible] yellow dog contracts, were among the subjects which occupied considerable time of the fifty second annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. There [illegible] strong [illegible] of the [illegible] employ[illegible] practice [illegible] to seek [illegible] picketing.

Rail Amalgamation Opposed

The executive [illegible] was instructed [illegible] to seek federal [illegible] workers [illegible] and to [illegible] yellow dog [illegible] also [illegible] a judge [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] with the [illegible] which was [illegible] the [illegible] wage [illegible] adopted [illegible] was [illegible] not [illegible] of [illegible] because they have become experienced workers" and therefore entitled to be paid as such. The executive was also instructed to have boys under 19 years and domestic servants, notoriously underpaid, brought under the minimum wage law.

End of Relief Kitchens Asked

Abolition of relief kitchens was urged; cash allowances should be paid single unemployed men to enable them to eat in union cafes.

Resolutions dealing with the C. I. O. agitation in the United States were ruled out of order. President P. M. Draper pointed out that the Canadian Congress recognized both industrial and craft unions. Affiliation was open to All-Canadian and National Catholic unions, provided they were not dual unions invading the jurisdiction of the long-established representative unions.

Pension Act Changes Sought

Upholding the president, [illegible] delegates observed that the [illegible] of the Congress was to promote legislation in the interests of Canadian workers, not to interfere in a family quarrel of American workers over a matter of policy.

Amendments to the Old Age Pension Act will be sought, reducing the pension eligible age to 6[illegible], [illegible] ing a $[illegible] estate free from deductions in the amount of pension [illegible] able. Federal legislation providing for two weeks' holiday for wage workers at full pay will also be demanded.

LABOR BOARD UPHELD IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE BUT VOID IN INTRASTATE AFFAIRS CONTENDS VIRGINIA JUDGE

The powers of [illegible] Labor Relations Board [illegible] to commerce [illegible] engaged [illegible] and not [illegible] intrastate commerce, the F[illegible] Court of Appeals in [illegible] has decided.

Judge Soper [illegible]

There would be some basis for the application of this line of reasoning in the pending case if the board's construction of the act were tenable and if it were reasonable to interpret the act as applying to intrastate as well as interstate activities."

Judge Soper cited opinions in the Guffey coal and the National Recovery Act cases in discussing the Foster Brothers Company case and said in part:

"The Supreme Court has declared that however commendable the purpose may be Congress may not legislate with regard to local manufacture or production and it seems obvious that this ruling must be respected not only with regard to the direct regulation by Federal law of wages and hours of work in such industry but also with regard to a statute designed to affect these matters substantially by prescribing the conditions to which employers and employes must conform when they negotiate and enter into contracts of employment."

"This conclusion becomes inevitable when we observe that the powers conferred upon the board to effectuate the policies of the act authorize the board to order an employer who has been guilty of unfair labor practices as defined in the act to cease and desist therefrom and to reinstate discharged employes with or without back pay.

"A more direct or intimate control of local business by Federal authority is hard to imagine."

Wages of Textile Workers Compared With Other Crafts

On October 13, President Thomas F. McMahon of the United Textile Workers of America issued a statement saying that at the next meeting of the Executive Council of his organization he would recommend that the Council endorse demands for a [illegible] cent increase in wages in the entire textile industry of the United States and Canada.

The following are some of the outstanding reasons why wages of the textile workers of this country must be increased, says Vice-President Horace A. Riviere: "Of course all [illegible] the improvement [illegible] and a number of manufacturers [illegible] admit [illegible] themselves that a wage increase [illegible] the textile workers.

[illegible] month of July the average [illegible] textile [illegible] compared [illegible] wages paid [illegible] which was [illegible]. For the same month the average weekly wage of the cotton textile worker was $13.[illegible] as compared with the average weekly wage of all the factory workers in the country which was $22.[illegible].

Regarding workers employed in other industries, the following are the average wages paid for the month of July, 1936:

Automobile, $29.[illegible]; blast furnaces and rolling mills, $26.[illegible]; foundry and machine shop, $23.80; brake manufacturing, $1[illegible]; saw mill, $1[illegible]; [illegible] tubes, $31.0[illegible]; petroleum refining, $29.[illegible]; slaughtering and meat packing, $23.[illegible]; paper and pulp, $21.[illegible]; and down at the bottom of the list the cotton textile worker who with his skill clothed the population receives the magnificent average of $13.[illegible]."

Produced in Portland By Portland Workers

"THE FUEL THAT SAVES YOU MONEY"

PORTLAND DOMESTIC COKE is Portland's own solid fuel for home heating and is guaranteed by us to give you absolute and complete satisfaction. It is clean. It is easy to handle. It leaves little ash, does not clinker, and there is no sifting necessary. There's no smoke, no soot, no odor. It gives you a quick, hot fire, or a slow fire at will. It will heat your home with complete satisfaction regardless of what the temperature outside may be. And IT SAVES YOU MONEY. Just one single ton—a trial ton—will convince you.

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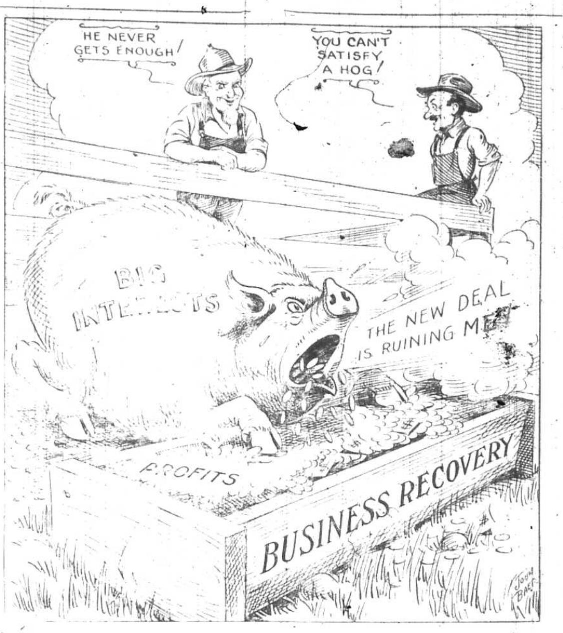
"THE FUEL THAT SAVES YOU MONEY"

Hogging the Profits!

Drawn for LABOR by John M. Baer



Hogging the profits.

As the above cartoon strikingly shows, Big interests, in the shape of the voracious Hog at the Trough, are gobbling up the profits of industry at such a rate that there will be little prospect of anybody else getting a look-in.

But indigestion waits upon surfeit. When the buying power falls off, industry comes to a slow down, if not a stand still. At that time, the hogger of the profits will probably be taken, more or less gently, away from the trough, and the profits will be more equally distributed. This will be hard on his Hog-ship—but it will be all to the good for those who have been hunting for crumbs under the table of industrial privation.

I. L. O. Delegates Discuss Regulation of Hours on Ships

James A. Wilson, writing from the International Labor Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, dwells upon the move to bring watch-keeping merchant marine officers within the provisions regulating the reduction of hours on board ships. The entire Seamen's group, including the American representatives, supported the proposal for such an amendment to the present existing codes relating to such general matters. The principal opposition came from the shipowners' group, while delegates of France, Belgium, Norway and Russia approved the proposal. Countries numbering 28, and possessing 82 per cent of the world's tonnage, are represented by the 200 delegates and advisers now attending the conference.

The U. S. delegation is composed of Robert W. Brurere and Charles W. Saunders, chief of the shipping service of the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection of the Department of Commerce, for the Government; R. C. Lee, vice-president of the Moore & McCormack Co., for the shipowners; and Paul Scharrenberg, of the International Seamen's Union of America, for the seamen.

Other resolutions before the conference include the following: Compensation for accidents to seamen; equal treatment for foreign and national seamen on vessels of all nations; abolition of the so-called contractor system, and other related measures.

President Green Endorses Red Cross Roll Call Nov. 11-26

President William Green has again given his endorsement to the American Red Cross Roll Call, which is to take place from November 11 to 26. In his endorsement, Mr. Green says:

"Because the American Red Cross lends a helping hand to all people who are in distress, organized labor urges unqualified support of this essential institution of the people. The aims and purposes of the Red Cross are, and will always be, above criticism; and it is a recorded fact that these purposes achieve a practical accomplishment each year. As president of the American Federation of Labor, I ask that Red Cross workers be given the necessary support to carry on. When the roll is called, November 11-26th, America must answer."

W. L. HUTCHESON RESIGNS FROM EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF AMERICAN FEDERATION

President Browne of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators, and President Flore of Hotel and Restaurant Workers, Are Named Fourteenth and Fifteenth Vice Presidents

Washington, D. C., Nov. [illegible] (AFL) — William L. Hutcheson, in a letter to President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, tendered his resignation as tenth vice president of the A. F. of L.

Mr. Hutcheson is president of the

WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. He was elected to the Executive Council by the 1934 convention, which increased the number of vice-presidents from eight to fifteen, and was re-elected by the 1935 convention. His resignation, which was accepted by the Executive Council, still leaves the Carpenters' Brotherhood represented on that body by Frank Duffy, secretary of the Brotherhood and first vice-president of the A. F. of L.

The Executive Council had already accepted the resignation of David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, as eleventh vice-president. Mr. Dubinsky, like Mr. Hutcheson, was elected to the Council by the 1934 convention and re-elected by the 1935 convention. He resigned last August, following the decision of the Executive Council that the Committee for Industrial Organization, of which he was a member, was a dual organization within the American Federation of Labor and endeavoring to overthrow the decision on organizational policy adopted by a majority vote of the delegates attending the 1935 convention.

To fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of Mr. Hutcheson and Mr. Dubinsky, the Executive Council named George E. Browne, president of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators of the United States and Canada, as fourteenth vice-president, and Edward Flore, president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders' League of America, as fifteenth vice president.

As a result of these appointments Harry C. Bates, who was twelfth vice president, becomes tenth vice-president. Edward J. Gainor, who was thirteenth vice-president, becomes eleventh vice-president. W. D. Mahon, who was fourteenth vice-president, becomes twelfth vice president, and Felix H. Knight, who was fifteenth vice president, becomes thirteenth vice president.

Hutcheson Tells Why He Left AFL Council

William L. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, made public the following letter to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, tendering his resignation as tenth vice-president of the Federation:

"Knowing the rules of the Council, namely, that a member not attending a Council meeting is bound by the action of the majority of the Council, and being unable to attend the present meetings of the Council, at which time the report for the convention will be compiled, and not knowing or being familiar with what will be in the report, and not being desirous of having my name signed to something that I know nothing about, I have come to the conclusion that the reasonable and logical procedure is for me to resign from the Council.

"Therefore, I hereby present my resignation as a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor."

Integrity, Decency Must Rule Nation's Liquor Industry

"Integrity and decency must be preserved in the conduct of the liquor industry."

Such was the declaration made by a representative of the National Distilling Products Corporation, in an address delivered before the National Conference on State Liquor Administration. Providence was the scene of the recent meeting, which set a definitely high standard for the future conduct of the business immediately under discussion.

Reference was made to liquor advertising. In this respect, a creed of publicity ethics was recommended by the National Distillers for adoption by the various states. Such recommendations would prohibit pictures of women in liquor publicity as well as appeals to youthful persons. It also frowns on illustrations of drinking at bars, and in questionable places.

Liquor advertisements in Sunday or religious papers, college publications or over the radio, would be banned, according to the proposed code. In a word, whatever in liquor advertising is duly considered to be offensive to any considerable portion of the general public, is to be banned.

The public at large will appreciate this advanced stand on the part of the large distilling interests, and a large amount of unnecessary adverse public sentiment will be thereby eliminated.

FOUR STATES BENEFIT TO THE TUNE OF $319,494.03 TOWARD COST OF ADMINISTERING UNEMPLOYMENT INS.

Estimates Up to Date Show That Payments to Eligible Unemployed Cover Approximately 7,872,000 Persons, Representing 40 Per Cent of Number That Will Be Covered When All States Have Enacted Such Laws.

Four United States Treasury checks totaling $319,494.04, to cover the cost of administering the unemployment compensation laws of Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York and Rhode Island, have been issued, the Social Security Board announced last Saturday. These checks cover the period beginning October 1, 1936, and ending December 31, 1936.

Under the terms of the Social Security Act the Federal Government makes grants to the States to pay the cost of administering State unemployment compensation laws that have been approved by the Social Security Board, provided they set up administrative machinery designed to give workers their full rights under the law.

The check to Mississippi is for $23,967.83. Approximately 100,000 workers employed by 5,000 firms are covered under the Mississippi law. This law provides that only employers contribute to the unemployment compensation fund, out of which benefits to qualified unemployed workers will be paid beginning April 1, 1938.

New Hampshire receives $53,789.85. A little over 110,000 workers employed in about 2,500 firms are covered in that State. Contributions to the New Hampshire State unemployment fund are made by employes as well as employers. Benefits begin on January 1, 1938.

New York's check, the largest, is for $204,303.91. Approximately 3,000,000 workers, employed by 137,500 concerns, are covered under the New York law. Employers are now making contributions to the State unemployment compensation fund, out of which benefits to qualified unemployed workers will be paid beginning on January 1, 1938.

Rhode Island gets $37,432.43. About 220,000 employes, employed in 5,500 firms are covered by this State law. Employes, as well as employers, contribute to the State unemployment fund. Benefit payments for unemployed eligible workers will begin on January 1, 1938.

Fourteen States are now receiving Federal funds for the administration of their unemployment compensation laws. The provisions of the Social Security Act, moreover, enable the States to enact unemployment compensation laws designed to meet the individual needs of each State without being placed at a competitive disadvantage with States not having such laws. According to State estimates there fifteen laws, which will provide for payments to eligible unemployed persons, cover approximately 7,872,000 persons. This represents about 40 per cent of the number that will be covered when all States have enacted such laws.

2,250,000 MORE PEOPLE EMPLOYED IN SEPTEMBER 1936 OVER 1935 SAYS MONTHLY SURVEY PUBLISHED BY A. F. L.

Several Hundred Thousand Denied Jobs Through Lengthening of Working Hours in Many Plants; Wages Not Keeping Up With Living Costs While Corporation Profits Exceeded 1935 by 58 Percent.

In its monthly survey of the general business situation, the American Federation of Labor points to increased business activity during the month of October. The gain is said to be at the rate of 15 per cent over last year.

But the effect upon the workers has not been altogether favorable. It is shown that the hours of work have been considerably longer in 1936 than in 1935, the work week having been increased practically by two hours. This, in turn, has had the effect of denying jobs to several hundred thousand of the unemployed. At the same time the average earnings of the workers, by hours, have shown no significant gain.

Added to this is the fact that the cost of living has risen over two per cent, so that the worker has actually received less for his hour's work in 1936 than in 1935.

There have also been shown many evidences of speed-up methods and machinery improvements which have increased the workers' production per hour. This has increased the work load without accompanying compensation for such increase.

As to profits of the larger corporations, these are shown to be approaching the period prior to the depression level. In the first half of 1936, profits of some 130 large industrial corporations exceeded 1935 by 58 per cent. Early reports for the third quarter show an increase of 60 per cent over the same period of 1935.

These facts and figures also show that American industry has been in a position to grant substantial wage increases to workers this year, but they have not done so. This is a matter of serious concern to all citizens. It means an eventual shortage of buying power. This fact will be shown more clearly when a new peak of improvement is reached, as buying power will then fail to sustain the increased production. In the meantime, the wage increases which have been withheld have been converted into increased dividends for the benefit of the stockholder. Such dividend payments have increased 23 per cent this year.

Employment shows a considerable gain. In September, 1936, the gain was 2,250,000 over last year not including farm labor.

Publishers Advised To Disobey National Labor Relations Act

New York City, Nov. 7 (ILNS) — Elisha Hanson, a lawyer who is general counsel for the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, but has no official position whatever, thinks himself justified in advising his clients to disregard a law on his own personal judgement that it is "unconstitutional."

"Publishers from now on should flatly refuse to have anything to do with the National Labor Relations Board, other than to notify the Board it is without power under the Constitution to interfere with their business. If the law be sustained by the Supreme Court, an order of the board will be enforced against them, whichever route they travel. If the act be held repugnant to the Constitution, no order of the board can be made effective."

In other words, break the law as flagrantly as possible, and trust to getting off on the constitutional plea.

Philadelphia Metal Polishers Secure 100 p. c. Union Shop Pact

Following negotiations extending over a period of several weeks, a new agreement was entered into between Local Union No. 90, Metal Polishers' International Union, and the employers in the Philadelphia district for a 100 per cent union shop.

The agreement provides for a continuance of the 36-hour week from Monday to Friday, inclusive, with not more than eight hours in any one day; a minimum rate of 95 cents per hour, and time and a half for overtime over 36 hours and on Saturdays, with double time for Sundays and holidays.

From 85 per cent to 95 per cent of all those engaged in the metal polishers' trade in Philadelphia are covered by the agreement.

One interesting feature of the agreement is the provision for a labor relations board, composed of an equal number of responsible employers and members of the union, to meet at stated intervals for the purpose of devising ways and means to better the condition of the trade.

THE LABOR NEWS, 50c A YEAR

CHIPMAN'S

Labor Benefits by Trading at CHIPMAN'S

Local ownership and local administration bring more benefits to local Labor than absentee control and an outflow of money from Portland's sphere of influence. We work here—live here—are interested in every phase of local progress and the financial improvement of this, OUR trading center.

Every Possible Chipman Dollar is Spent Here and Every Possible Buying Advantage is Given You, Which Means Topmost Quality at Lowest Prices.

HIGH DEATH RATE IN MAINE TEXTILE MILL CENTERS ATTRIBUTED TO MACHINE LOAD IMPOSED ON WOMEN WORKERS

U. T. W. of A. Organizer, in Quoting Article, Says Local Newspaper Opposed Means Taken by Unions to Remedy Conditions in 1934 General Strike—Refers to Women Working Eight Hours Without Single Rest Period As Inhuman.

By GEORGE JABOR, General Organizer, United Textile Workers' Union

In a recent editorial in one of Maine's leading newspapers, it referred and commented on the astounding high rate of infant mortality. Figures show that out of every 1,000 babies born in Cumberland County, the most populated in the State, the death rate was 43.8 in the rural district, in Portland, largest city in the state, the death rate was 60. South Portland 55.6. For Kennebec County rural area the death rate was 48.9 per 1,000. Augusta 63.2 and Waterville the highest rate of 71.8.

The editor did not see that this could be attributed to lack of ability on the part of the medical profession as in Maine there are [illegible] of as high efficiency as in any [illegible] state, and adequate hospitals [illegible] wanting. Continuing [illegible] was at a loss to know [illegible] could be placed [illegible]

Dooming the Unborn

[illegible]

pregnancy. One has only to stop at the mill gates at closing time to note the tired workers home-bound.

The past has shown and the present is more vividly proving the concern of the mill owners regarding the health of their employes or the health of the future generation. Their principal concern seems to be the [illegible] they may reap. We are witnessing increased hours, decreased pay and increased machine loads being put into practice by the unscrupulous employers of this state.

Had the mill bosses heeded our [illegible] and granted our meagre demands in the general strike of [illegible] when efforts were made to stabilize the textile industry throughout [illegible] would have [illegible] on the part of [illegible] manufacturers would have [illegible] chiseling competitors [illegible] wages, regulate the machine load and equalize other working conditions. Instead we were [illegible]

Reform Needed

With conditions as stated [illegible] increasing infant mortality [illegible] and which [illegible] interest of the editor [illegible] about [illegible] conditions under which [illegible] are forced to work. The [illegible] public spirited [illegible] apparently [illegible] interested working people [illegible]

WATERVILLE

FOUR WEAVERS LAID OFF AND THREATS TO OTHERS BY OVERSEER, AMICABLY SETTLED WITH CO. OFFICIALS

Unfairness Displayed Against Members of Textile Union by "Straw Boss," Causes Officials to Seek Satisfaction From Management Bad Work Blamed on Members Caused by Poor Material

[illegible] work within two or three days [illegible] reason for this action was [illegible] increase [illegible] cloth being [illegible] the buyers and the company [illegible] put the pressure on [illegible]

But to the consternation of the members of the grievance committee three more weavers were suspended and the overseer notified all other weavers they would be given the same suspension on bad woven cloth but the first four weavers laid off had not yet been put back to work.

The workers were dazed at this action, for never before in their recollection had they witnessed such drastic action. It is said the cause of all this inferior cloth was mainly due to poor yarn.

The committee immediately contacted the management and after a lengthy conference succeeded in having every weaver reinstated after they were told that some of the victims had to take a week off for this offense.

The conference not only straightened a grave misunderstanding but drew a closer mutual feeling between the workers and employer, both agreeing

BAR HARBOR

40-Hour Week to Prevail on Mt. Kebo New Road Project

Work and Wages [illegible] Bar Harbor. Bids have now been submitted for building the Kebo Mountain Road in Acadia National Park. Surveys for this project have been made under the direction of the Federal Bureau of Public Roads and bids have been called for. The contract has been awarded, subject only to confirmation by the Secretary of the Interior at Washington. The contract price for the work is slightly over $126,000.

Labor, both skilled and unskilled will be furnished through the National Employment Service office at Bangor. Positions are open to all eligibles upon the waiting employment list at that city.

As to hours, the job calls for a maximum work week of 40 hours and it is presumed that the prevailing wage rate, in accordance with recently enacted Federal law governing contracts will apply to this work.

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Upholstery Work: Glass Replacements
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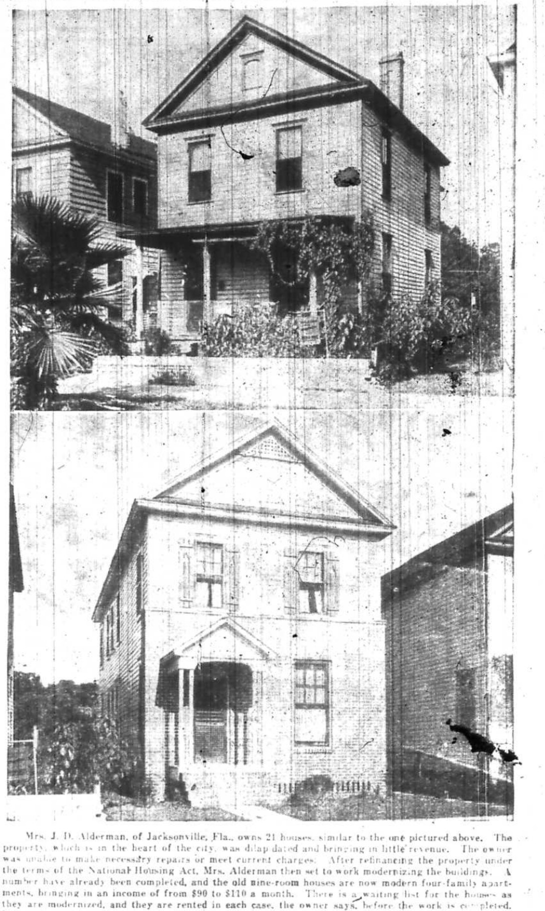

Mrs. J. D. Alderman, of Jacksonville, Fla., owns 21 houses, similar to the one pictured above. The property, which is in the heart of the city, was dilapidated and bringing in little revenue. The owner was unable to make necessary repairs or meet current charges. After refinancing the property under the terms of the National Housing Act, Mrs. Alderman then set to work modernizing the buildings. A number have already been completed, and the old nine-room houses are now modern four-family apartments, bringing in an income of from $90 to $110 a month. There is a waiting list for the houses as they are modernized, and they are rented in each case, the owner says, before the work is completed. Private financial institutions, which hold a contract of insurance with the Federal Housing Administration, advance funds for this type of work.

James O'Connell, former Pres. Internat'l Ass'n Machinists Dies

[illegible] He was born in Minersville, Pa., the son of James and Margaret Donnagh O'Connell and was educated [illegible] He married [illegible]

JAMES O'CONNELL

[illegible] charged the employers of the nation with striving to break down labor unionism through the company-formed unions and proposed a counter attack against employers.

A member of the executive committee of the Federation's Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee for many years, he campaigned vigorously for pro-labor candidates during national elections. He was active in advocating a five-hour, five-day week for working men and constantly agitated to improve the conditions of workers in shipyards.

A machinist by trade, he began his career as a trade unionist by joining the I. A. M. He was elected president of the Association in 1891 and served in that capacity until 1910.

Mr. O'Connell represented the American labor movement at the British Trades Union Congress in Plymouth, England, in 1899. He was appointed a member of the Commission on Industrial Relations by President Wilson in April, 1913. In 1917 he was a

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' PAY SET

Toronto, Nov. 9 (ILNS).—New pay schedules negotiated under the Ontario Industrial Standards Act give electrical workers $1 an hour and the eight-hour day and the five-day week, with double pay on legal holidays. On night shift, the rate is $1.14 an hour.

When you buy foreign-made goods, you are saying good-bye to American dollars that will never return.

UNITED STATES CONTRACTS BOARD IS SET UP BY SECRETARY PERKINS

First Hearing on Fair Labor Conditions Imposed on Contractors by Walsh-Healey Act Reveals Employers' Plan to Impair the Measure—Opposition Voiced Chiefly by "Chiselers".

The Department of Labor announced the appointment of a public contracts board to administer the Walsh-Healey Act, passed by the last Congress, providing labor standards for government contracts, estimated to amount to nearly $400,000,000 annually.

The board consists of Frank Healey, of the Labor Department's legal staff and former head of the government contracts division of the National Recovery Administration, Hugh L. Kerwin, director of conciliation, Department of Labor, and Telfair Knight, counsel for the Textile Labor Relations Board.

The Walsh-Healey Act requires contractors to establish the 40-hour week, pay not less than the prevailing wage rates to be determined by the Secretary of Labor, and provide sanitary plants. In addition, the Act prohibits the employment of males under sixteen and females under eighteen and bans convict labor.

The board, operating in a quasi-judicial capacity, will pass on requests for exemptions and exceptions, overtime rates, minimum wages, complaints of violations and appeals from rulings of other governmental agencies.

Secretary of Labor Perkins in announcing the appointments, explained that Congress failed to appropriate funds for the administration of the law and that the board would therefore serve for the time being in a temporary capacity, acting chiefly as advisers.

Opposition Voiced by Employers

The determination of employers to render the law ineffective was evident [illegible] demanding new exemptions and exceptions at the first meeting of the board. The demands [illegible] closely the exemptions [illegible] in many cases by the [illegible] of the NRA before the Recovery Act was held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

[illegible] T. Murchison and Fred [illegible]son, representing the Cotton-Textile Institute, asked that the enforcement of the act be postponed for [illegible] days. They clearly intimated [illegible] be what they euphemistically [illegible] designated [illegible] manufacturers to bid for Government business [illegible]

This [illegible] it was pointed out would leave the field covered by the Act open exclusively to dealers who do not come under its provisions.

They also asked that the age limit for girls be reduced from eighteen to sixteen and appealed for exemption [illegible] engineers, dyers, [illegible] and repair shop crews and similar groups from overtime pay regulations. It was estimated that the proposed change in age limit for girls would involve about 15,000 employes.

Requests for exemptions were also filed by lumber operators.

Labor and Employer Advisers

Secretary Perkins said that a panel of advisers to be recommended by the United States Chamber of Commerce [illegible] the American Federation of Labor will work with the contracts board in the investigation of wages, hours and [illegible] conditions to which manufacturers [illegible] government contracts [illegible] of $10,000 must conform.

[illegible] subject of the Act, the elimination of the [illegible] the board's first [illegible] scale of working hours and wages in the clothing manufacture [illegible]

The strike started [illegible] where workers [illegible] of discharging [illegible] activity and spread [illegible] in New York, Norwood, Ohio, and [illegible]

Mentioned as Possible Successor to Sec'y of Labor Perkins

[illegible] prognosticators in Washington have already begun to outline [illegible] President Roosevelt's Cabinet next January [illegible] changes are to be [illegible] present personnel [illegible] few days ago the [illegible]

EDWARD F. McGRADY

[illegible] Farley was going to resign [illegible] to resume his business interests in New York. And now there have another [illegible] to the effect that President Roosevelt will create a new Cabinet position for Secretary of Labor Perkins and that Edward F. McGrady, at present Assistant Secretary, will be promoted to the position of Secretary of the Department.

That the latter selection would prove an admirable one, isn't doubted and millions of organized wage earners throughout the country would welcome the appointment of Mr. McGrady to this important post, but the fact remains this is all guess-work and those who predict all these changes are doing so without actually knowing the first thing as to what the President will do as regards the making up of his next Cabinet.

What's left of me will buy many SAFE new Riverside miles!

Let your Old Tires buy thousands of Safe, Comfortable Miles for You!

At Riversides' Low Cost Per Mile, Our Liberal Trade-in Allowance Makes Your Old Tires Worth Much, Much More!

First Quality RIVERSIDES

Here are tires so superbly good that they easily give up to 28% more mileage than other first quality tires! Records of 40, 50, and 60 thousand miles on Riversides are common in the unsolicited testimonials customers send us. Come in and see a cross-section of this tire whose tread has no superior in strength and safety anywhere—whose carcass has endurance features and quality found in no other first quality tires! Trade-in your old tires at Wards now, where they buy *extra* value in Riverside's low cost per mile!

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WITHOUT LIMIT OF YEARS, MONTHS OR MILES! You are protected against EVERYTHING! Adjustments made at any of Wards hundreds of Retail Stores or nine Mail Order Houses!

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TIRES MOUNTED FREE

MONTGOMERY WARD
PORTLAND — LEWISTON — WATERVILLE

BANGOR

BANGOR C. L. U. FAVORS WISCONSIN PLAN FOR ORGANIZING MASS INDUSTRIES AND NAMES COMMITTEE TO STUDY DETAILS

[illegible] held last [illegible] attend [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] last Sunday's meeting. In order to provide a program that will be interesting and entertaining to delegates and visitors, immediate plans have been started to raise funds.

The first social for the benefit of the convention fund will be in the form of a dance and entertainment the last Tuesday in January, which is to take place at the Chateau. It is expected that more than 1500 will attend.

Vice President Dorsky and Treasurer [illegible] of the State Federation, who are both delegates to the Bangor C. L. U., [illegible] expressed themselves as pleased with the fine cooperation being given arrangements for [illegible] convention.

In addition to the hundreds [illegible] Oldtown and Bucksport [illegible] [illegible]

Theatrical Employes Plan Entertainment Program for Winter

[illegible] Local 198 of the [illegible] Theatrical Stage [illegible] and Moving Picture [illegible] its recent annual meeting [illegible] the following officers for the [illegible] year: President, Albert [illegible]; vice president, Clarence O'Brien; [illegible] secretary, J. McGuinness; [illegible] secretary, L. [illegible]; treasurer, [illegible]; business agent, Hugh [illegible].

[illegible] organization plans for a series [illegible] during the winter season, the first of which will take place in January.

Brother O'Brien has been named delegate to the New England convention of the organization, to be held in Worcester, Mass., on December 5-6.

C. L. U. to Hold Convention Benefit Dance January 26

[illegible]

BRIDGTON

Textile Workers' Local 2444 Votes Increase in Monthly Dues

Bridgton U. T. W. Local 2444 held its regular monthly meeting last Tuesday at Redmen's Hall, with President Crosby presiding. At the present time the Pondicherry Mill is running slack, but anticipates business in the very near future.

The local voted to increase the monthly dues to enable a more secure financial treasury. The increase was met with approval by all present, thereby eliminating all doubt that the Bridgton local of the U. T. W. of A. will have as militant, aggressive and progressive local union as can now be found in the entire country. It is amazing to note the splendid progress this union has made since being organized only 16 months ago.

The organization has lighted a spark of unionism in this little hamlet that will tend to [illegible] a greater spirit in the entire district. This local already is spreading the gospel [illegible] unionism in the neighboring towns by distributing union [illegible]

MADISON

U. T. W. Local 2020 Elects and Installs Officers for Year

Textile Workers' Local 2020 [illegible] and installed [illegible] officers for the ensuing year [illegible] on Sunday [illegible] 27th.

President, John Lebran; vice president, Albert Godin; financial secretary, Clyde Knox; treasurer, [illegible] McGrath; recording secretary, Andrew Sabol; conductor, John Labbe; warden, George Veneziano.

Trustees—Cletus Daigle, Manford Hendsbee and Albert Godin.

Installation ceremonies were conducted by Edward Landry.

VASSALBORO

IS WOOLEN JACK OR MULE SPINNING DOOMED?

[illegible]

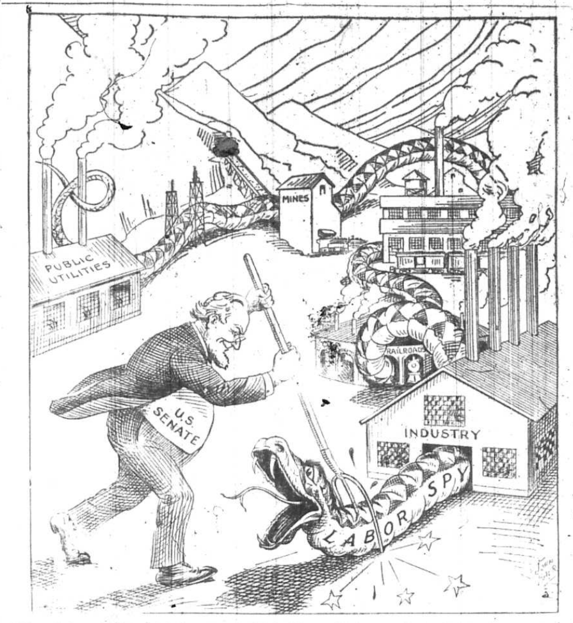
What will the displaced workers do [illegible] when in [illegible] have done nothing [illegible] How will society [illegible] What [illegible] What provisions are [illegible] manufacturers making to keep these people at work? Will the spinner's wife or daughter take his place in caring for the rest of the family?

These questions should be given serious consideration by the citizens of the community. The work of adjustment MUST be readily handled.

The only one who will attempt to seek correct cure is the worker himself and the worker alone is helpless. His only hope is unity with his fellow workers in the Union.

The Trail of the Serpent!

Drawn for LABOR by John M. Baer



Nothing that was brought out at the recent Senate investigation into the unfair practices of industry as directed against labor organizations and their general activities in this regard was more important than the record of paid spy activities. Paid spies hired and maintained by various large corporations were shown by their own testimony not only worming their way into the confidence of labor unions, but actually striving and sometimes succeeding in bringing about conflict between the workers and their employers. This was for the purpose of keeping strife stirred up so as to require armed guards, spies and others of that undercover [illegible]tem. The most ridiculous feature of [illegible] whole thing is that the employer[illegible] selves were fooled and pra[illegible] blackmailed, by the very men whom they hired to keep track of the needlessly feared and hated unions!

The Senate did a good piece of work. The result will be reflected in more confidence in unions and less confidence in paid, double-crossing spies and unprincipled stool pigeons and betrayers. The sun is dawning through the Senate chamber window!

BRUNSWICK

BRUNSWICK TEXTILE LOCAL OPENS NEW CLUB ROOMS; HUNDREDS JAMMED NEW QUARTERS AT OPENING

Renewed Enth[illegible] Comes at Opportune Time, When News Is [illegible] Effect That National Labor Relations Board's [illegible] Action Cabot Mills Case and Others See Prosp[illegible] Right to Organize and Bargain Collectively

[illegible]

[illegible] met with great satisfaction [illegible] that the Labor Board had [illegible] the elections [illegible] should be held, and the Cabot [illegible] was one of the list.

[illegible] communication has added more [illegible] the morale of the workers, and [illegible] to pave the way for a [illegible] victory for the U. T. W. of A. [illegible] Brunswick as well as all workers [illegible] Pine Tree State who will [illegible] the right to organize and bargain collectively and not be jeopardized by any obstinate or reactionary employer.

Watch For Danger Signals if You Are 40

By Lillian G. Genn

[illegible] starts [illegible] engine for [illegible] be ordered [illegible] life does [illegible] McGovern [illegible] known throughout the country as [illegible] physical director [illegible] conditioner of many leading athletes, [illegible] champion of the prize ring, [illegible] at the Cornell University [illegible] College and during the World [illegible] was in charge of the work of re[illegible] young men rejected for [illegible]. He became physical director [illegible] consultant at the New York Phy[illegible] Club as well as for private [illegible]. He now devotes himself to [illegible] New York gymnasium which bears [illegible] name, and where flock celebrities [illegible] field who want to keep in [illegible] condition.

[illegible] McGovern states that 80 per[illegible] of the men who consult with him [illegible] rehabilitation are in their early [illegible]

"[illegible] that age," says this vital-look[illegible] trainer, "a man begins [illegible] for the indulgences of his [illegible]. If he takes care of himself, [illegible] health can still be improved and [illegible] energy and vigor retained.

[illegible] the boys of 40 usually want [illegible] life. He has been spending [illegible] fifteen or twenty years tied [illegible] his desk, working like a slave to make money.

"At 40 he gets tired of this routine. He now has the money he needs and is in a position to buy luxuries. He orders the fancy French dishes, goes to parties, expensive night clubs and gambling places. He begins to step out with blonde chickens and act like a gay young blade. He wants to show the world he can do as much as the young fellows can.

"At this period of life he is eating more food and yet taking little or no exercise. He can't burn up all the calories he consumes. It begins to store up as fat and to clog the system.

"Fat begins at 40 and it's very subtle in its approach. Slowly but steadily the waistline increases. Last year's tuxedo seems a big snug this season. There's a tendency to puff after slight exertion.

"These are warnings that lack of exercise combined with a bad diet is taking its toll. Obesity is the most common of all ailments in men of middle age, and next to heart diseases the most dangerous.

"The boy of 40 doesn't see any warning signal. Pain is the only thing he recognizes. Then at 50 he finds he has handed himself such gifts as diabetes, high blood pressure, rheumatism, cardiac trouble and all the rest of the so-called diseases of old age.

"Many think that these diseases are inevitable. But they are just what a man bestows on himself by improper habits of living, and he can keep from having them by leading a life of moderation.

"A man should go to his doctor every six months to be checked up, irrespective of his age. In that way he would be able to ward off many diseases."

Mr. McGovern stressed the fact that [illegible] amount of exercise is beneficial if [illegible] man over[illegible] indulges himself with food.

"It's unfortunate that we have no gauge on the body to tell us just what our food intake should be. Yet we do have an equivalent for such an instrument: common sense. No one would put an extra quart of oil into an automobile if the gauge already registered 'full.' Yet there are many men who will continue to pack away food simply because it tastes good.

"If a man, after 40, finds he is getting a spare tire around his waist, he should cut down from 10 to 15 percent on his intake. By intake I mean the number of calories, not the size of the portion.

"He should add more bulky foods to his diet—cabbage, sauerkraut, spinach, carrots, lettuce, tomatoes, celery, broccoli, kale, string beans, asparagus and such. There are plenty of foods that will give variety to the meals without increasing the weight.

"In a sane reducing program we must combine diet and exercise thoroughly blended with time, patience and perseverance.

"A man should have a minimum of eight hours of sleep every night. The more the better. Rest is the greatest cure for any ailment we have.

"I have several business men of 55 and 60 who, at my suggestion, have installed a couch in the office. After lunch they lie down for about twenty minutes. They are out to anyone who calls. This renews their energy for the the afternoon. A business man is constantly working under a nervous tension, and he gets fatigued very quickly. After 40 he should conserve his energy as much as possible.

"There's no reason why the average man of 40 or more can't keep himself in perfect condition if his living methods are sensible. Moderation, regularity, work—recreation, rest, cleanliness, sunshine, fresh air and water, proper eating habits—these are

50,000 at Unveiling of Monument to 'Mother' Jones in Mt. Olive, Ill.

[illegible] with [illegible] at Mount [illegible] monument [illegible] "Mother" Mary Jones [illegible] leader for [illegible] years,

THE LATE "MOTHER" JONES

repledged themselves to her well known labor war cry, "Get out and fight!"

Joe Ozanic, chairman, estimated that the audience totaled more than 50,000 persons. He said it was one of the largest groups ever assembled in this coal mining community with a population of only 3,500. All of the vast crowd came to pay tribute to the little old woman who was a leading figure in scores of mine union battles before her death in 1930. She was buried in Union Miners' Cemetery here, at her request, for she frequently applauded Illinois coal miners for maintaining a cemetery where only the "rank and file" were buried.

Officially, the ceremony was the 38th annual memorial service for the victims of the Virden, Ill., mine riots of 1898. All national leaders of the Progressive Miners' Union were present at the all-day ceremonies.

The monument is a marble shaft bearing a portrait plaque of "Mother" Jones. On each side of the shaft is a coal miner's figure. On the steps of the shaft, tablets memorialize those who gave their lives in the fight to organize the miners.

Santiago Iglesias Wounded by Shot

Word has been received in Washington of the wounding in Puerto Rico of Santiago Iglesias, veteran Puerto Rican labor leader and Resident Commissioner to the United States. Mr. Iglesias was [illegible] while speaking [illegible]

[illegible] the independence program [illegible] Nationalists.

[illegible] following the shooting [illegible] Iglesias, daughter of Iglesias, talked with him by telephone [illegible] Washington. She said that her [illegible] good spirits and ex[illegible] since his campaign [illegible]

Woll Opposes Nazi Propaganda by Means of U. S. Radio Facilities

Sharp disapproval of any attempt to bring Nazi propaganda to the United States by means of American radio [illegible] was voiced in New York in letters by Matthew Woll, third vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and chairman of the Labor

MATTHEW WOLL

Chest for Relief and Liberation of Workers of Europe, to the presidents of the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System and the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Mr. Woll's letter referred to a recent New York Times dispatch from [illegible] which announced the conclusion of an agreement between the Nazi youth movement of Germany and [illegible] American broadcasting chain [illegible] transmission of German youth propaganda to America.

Mr. Woll's letter follows in part:

"The American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations have repeatedly gone on record as condemning Fascism, Nazism, Communism and all other forms of dictatorship.

"The damages done by Nazism to democracy, organized labor and civil as well as religious liberties are well known.

"It is with these facts in mind that we protest most vigorously against the contemplated contamination of American youth with Fascist ideas. We sincerely hope and trust that your organization is not involved in the reported arrangement and that it will refuse to support any such undemocratic and anti-American schemes."

A labor unionist cannot increase his own wages unless he raises the pay of his brother unionists by patronizing firms that display the union label, shop card and button.

The guy who invented "interest" was no slouch, but the worker who thought of the union label was also a genius.

As necessary as ABCD VITAMINS

THIS SPECIAL $7.05 VALUE UNTIL NOVEMBER 16

ONLY $2.95

YOU GET
This Lamp $5.95
6 60-watt Lamps .90
1 100-watt Lamp .20
$7.05

$2.95 Only Until Nov. 16

You need all factors of good lighting to protect precious eyesight, just as you need all vitamins to protect bodily health.

Most people, when they let their eyes tell them how much light they need, select from 20 to 50 times the amount they now have. Yet the right amount of light is only one factor in better seeing. There are many others—and your eyes need them all.

BETTER SIGHT LAMPS GIVE YOUR EYES A BALANCED DIET

These new lamps help protect eyesight, give many times as much light as ordinary lamps. They spread light widely over your work. They soften and diffuse the light to eliminate glare. They combine every feature of good lighting to reduce eye strain. Marvelous for reading, sewing, study. Get yours during this special campaign for only $2.95—a regular $7.05 value.

CENTRAL MAINE POWER COMPANY

Cumberland County Power and Light Company

LABOR BOARD HOLDS UNION PROPER BARGAINING AGENCY FOR WORKERS IN ANTI-LABOR "BIG FOUR" PLANT

Rebuke to American Tobacco Company anti-union tactics was voted by the workers themselves in an election just held under supervision of the National Labor Relations Board in the company's plant at Reidsville, N. C.

This plant makes 39 per cent of the company's Lucky Strike cigarettes. Local 192 of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, polled 471 out of 487 ballots cast by the 936 workers declared eligible to vote. **The National Labor Relations Board has declared the union a proper bargaining agency, as a result of the election, but the company's attitude toward the union has not been stated.** It probably will run true to past form and refuse to recognize the decision unless and until there is a Supreme Court decision on the law itself. Forty-seven machine adjusters were not allowed to vote following representation by the Machinists Union.

The bargaining unit includes cigarette making employes, packing, shipping and miscellaneous production jobs, but does not include supervisory and maintenance workers.

Company Did Not Cooperate

In announcing the election result the National Labor Relations Board declares that the company did not cooperate in holding the election and makes that fact clear from the record.

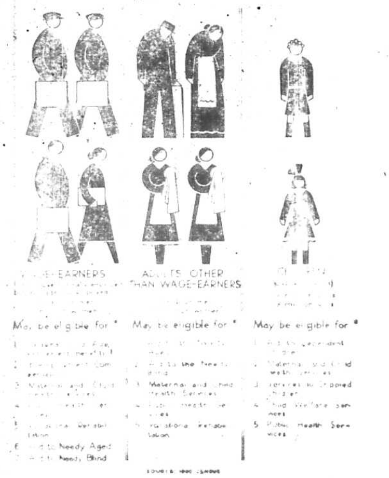
The situation in respect to the American Tobacco Company is vastly different from that in Louisville **where more than two years ago the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation unionized voluntarily, putting the Tobacco Workers' union label on all of its tobacco brands and on its cigarette brands, which include Kools, Raleighs, Viceroys and Wings.** In addition, these brands carry the union labels of the Photo Engravers and the Typographical Union.

Company Long Anti-Union

The American Tobacco Company, one of the Big Four, long noted for anti-union hostility and still in that unhappy category. The union has conducted an uphill battle to organize [illegible] has made clear that the brand [illegible] should be used by workers [illegible] brands that bear the union label.

Big Four hostility continues and evidently will continue until the union can force recognition by force of numbers.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE—
HOW THEY ARE AFFECTED BY THE FEDERAL-STATE PROGRAM FOR SOCIAL SECURITY


WAGE-EARNERS
ADULTS OTHER THAN WAGE-EARNERS
CHILDREN
May be eligible for *
1. Old-Age Benefits
2. Unemployment Compensation
3. Maternal and Child Health Services
4. Public Health Services
5. Vocational Rehabilitation
6. Aid to Needy Aged
7. Aid to Needy Blind
May be eligible for *
1. Aid to Needy Aged
2. Aid to the Needy Blind
3. Maternal and Child Health Services
4. Public Health Services
5. Vocational Rehabilitation
May be eligible for *
1. Aid to Dependent Children
2. Maternal and Child Health Services
3. Services to Crippled Children
4. Child Welfare Services
5. Public Health Services

PREPARED BY INFORMATIONAL SERVICE, SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD, WASHINGTON, D.C.

* WITH SOME EXCEPTIONS
ONLY SUBJECT PERSONS
PARTICIPATING

PLANS FOR OLD AGE
Continued from Page 1

[illegible]

Scope of Plan

[illegible]

The [illegible] beginning in November [illegible] post offices throughout the country [illegible] to employers [illegible] forms known as Application for Social Security Account Number. These employe application forms will be distributed at all work places and will also be available after such distribution at all post offices. Local postmasters will announce when these forms are available. The employe's application is a single form asking a few questions such as name and address of worker, name and address of his employer, the date and place of birth and father's and mother's names. When the worker has provided this information on the application he may return it without paying any postage, in any of five ways:

By handing it back to the employer or by handing it to any labor organization of which the worker is a member, or by handing it to a letter carrier, or by delivering it personally to any local post office, or by mailing it without postage in a sealed envelope addressed simply "Postmaster, Local."

General Instructions

On the return of this information to the post office, a Social Security Account will be set up for each person eligible and he or she will be furnished a card—comparable to an insurance identification card—certifying that an account has been set up and bearing the number of the employe's Social Security account so as to make it easy for the worker to find out at any time just how his or her account stands.

This is what the wage earners must do between this time and December 5:

1. Secure an application blank either from his employer or from his postmaster. The date on which these applications will become available will be announced by newspapers, radio, and in other ways. Until this date is announced workers should not apply to post offices for application forms.
2. Fill this application blank out in the ordinary manner, that is, in ink or by typewriter, printing the name clearly and writing as legibly as possible.
3. **Return this application blank post free. This can be done in any one of five ways: by returning it to** [illegible] union office, or by giving it to a letter carrier, or by taking it [illegible] Local.

In the course of time he will receive from Washington, from the office of the Social Security Board, a card bearing his account number and [illegible]

Workers should [illegible] official and correct information from the regional office of the Social Security Board established [illegible] The list of regional offices with their addresses and [illegible] follows:

Region 1: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

Address: 120 Boylston St., Boston. Director: Mr. John Pearson.

TEXTILE UNION HEAD
(Continued from Page 1)

[illegible] report in which he tried to [illegible] the weakness of the organization and in which the financial condition of the Federation was made public.

The bosses' trade sheet attempts to tell the workers in substance: "Don't put your faith in an organization that isn't rich." The United Textile Workers and the Woolen and Worsted Federation don't have thousands of dollars of big money behind them, to be sure, but we have the confidence and respect of an ever growing number of union-conscious workers.

Does the American Wool and Cotton Reporter expect an organization which represents the lowest paid workers in America's basic industry to be rich? The United Textile Workers of America is not a Trade Association representing profits and profiteering gentlemen who bleed the general public and workers.

This yellow journal has been practising the art of union destruction for a number of years. There was a time when the workers were somewhat influenced by this sort of evil propaganda. The Bennetts and the Clarks and others who are subsidized by the employers hate to admit the increased consciousness on the part of the workers in the textile and other industries. They are very much alive to the real economic and political conditions. From now on, the Bennetts and the Clarkes and the Hearsts, and all of the other reactionary influences will be treated to an open demonstration of Labor's power, economically and politically. They might already be aware that there is a new political enlightenment in process in this country. We want these opponents of Labor to stay right where they are—in the Fascist camp. Labor will go forward to the establishment of a real democracy, with justice and freedom for the producer and those who make the profits possible.

Answer this, Mr. Bennett, and tell us how much you receive in fees and advertisements! Your racket is nothing but a hold-up, and some day the employers will realize that your services react detrimental to the industry and as a trouble-breeder. We might also suggest that you confine yourself to revamping the financial system of the American Woolen Company.

In its September 10th issue, the American Wool and Cotton Reporter went back into history for its attack and dug up the skeleton of Pequot. They elaborated on historical facts, however, when they accused the United Textile Workers of collecting $200,000 from the Pequot workers and then not accounting for the money. The United Textile Workers of America never collected $200,000 from Pequot. The American Wool and Cotton Reporter admits this comes to a per capita collection of $200. What textile worker could afford to give to the organization, even if we asked for it? The ridiculousness of the charge speaks for itself.

As for the Pequot workers pulling out of the United Textile Workers of America, our answer is that at present there is an organizing campaign in Pequot and those workers are coming back into the United Textile Workers despite the slanderous efforts of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter to keep them out.

New Trade Laws Sought by Rhode Island Barbers

Providence, Rhode Island, Oct. 30.—The need for better and more effective legislation for the barber industry was discussed recently by delegates from the several unions of Providence, Pawtucket, Woonsocket, Newport and West Warwick comprising the Journeymen Barbers' Association

ALBERT IANNUCCILLO
Secretary, Journeymen Barbers' Association of Rhode Island

[illegible] amendments to the present existing [illegible] as well as drafted and [illegible] to the next session of the General Assembly.

Prominent among the [illegible] at the convention were John Carty [illegible] and Albert Iannuccillo [illegible] were appointed a committee to [illegible] the general chairmen of both political parties. They were also instructed to attend the conventions of both parties to endeavor to secure a plank favoring amendments to present barber laws to attain the [illegible] sought.

The proposal of the Providence Master Barbers' Association to secure signatures of all barbers in the state to a petition for an amended barber law was agreed to [illegible]

The following officers were elected: President, Santo Tomasso, Providence; vice-presidents, John Harick, Woonsocket; John Carney, Pawtucket; and Manuel Lima, Newport; secretary, [illegible]

Texas 16th State to Pass Unemployment Compensation Act

Texas has joined the group of states having unemployment compensation laws, the Social Security Board announced. The board was notified that the law passed recently by the Legislature had been signed by Governor Allred. This brings to sixteen the number of states providing for the payment of unemployment benefits not on a basis of need but as an earned right to employes who lose their jobs.

The Texas law will cover approximately a million workers. The law follows the terms of the Social Security Act in its coverage of employers of eight or more and provides for the usual exemptions, such as agricultural labor and domestic servants. Taxes for employers will amount to 9 of 1 per cent for 1936; 1.8 per cent for 1937 and 2.7 per cent for 1938, 1939 and 1940, and thereafter a merit rating.

There is no tax on the employe in the Texas unemployment compensation law.

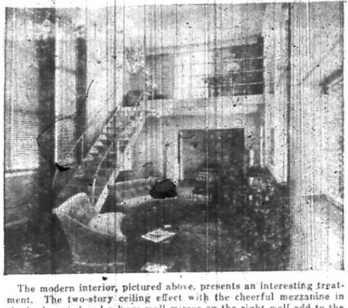
WPA Administrator Urges Continuation of Work Relief Program

Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, is the author of a book just published under the intriguing title: "Spending to Save: The Complete Story of Relief." He expresses his belief that a work program of the general nature of WPA must be continued "until other forces produce a very substantial increase in the volume of employment."

Mr. Hopkins concedes, as anyone must, that direct relief—the "dole", as some folks love to call it—is cheaper than work relief. But direct relief gives the nation no return for its money, and it wastes the national asset of work habits which work relief keeps alive.

"Some people," he continued, "would like to turn the unemployed back to the communities. Others advocate restoration of federal relief. They would permit local governments to share the cost [illegible] local governments [illegible] the benefit. What [illegible] such a benefit, how large [illegible] and in which [illegible] already been indicated [illegible] fate of many unemployed [illegible] cheaper. There is widest [illegible] that by some mysterious [illegible] unemployed person who [illegible] much or require such warm clothes [illegible] this relief is given by the [illegible] as if it were given [illegible] a Federal plan in cooperation with States and municipalities."

Modern Spaciousness



The modern interior, pictured above, presents an interesting treatment. The two-story ceiling effect with the cheerful mezzanine in the background and a huge wall mirror on the right wall add to the suggestion of spaciousness. Ceiling-high windows at the left provide generous lighting and ventilation, while the recessed window to the right gives ample cross ventilation. The modern stair with its gracefully curving bannister softens the effect of the vertical and horizontal lines. Such work can be financed for a new home under the Insured Mortgage System of the Federal Housing Administration, or for an existing home under the Modernization Credit Plan.

We Believe In Democracy
An Editorial by Franklin D. Roosevelt

OF ALL the nations of the world today, we are in many ways most singularly blessed. Our closest neighbors are good neighbors. If there are remoter nations that wish us not good but ill, they know that we are strong; they know that we can and will defend ourselves and defend our neighborhood.

We seek to dominate no other nation. We ask no territorial expansion. We oppose imperialism. We [illegible] reduction in world armaments.

We believe in democracy; we believe in freedom; we believe in peace. We offer to every nation of the world the handclasp of the good neighbor. Let those who wish [illegible] friendship look us in the eye and take our hand.

We shun political commitments [illegible] entangle us in foreign wars; we avoid connection with [illegible] political activities of the League of Nations; but I am glad [illegible] we have cooperated wholeheartedly in the social and [illegible] work at Geneva.

We are not isolationists [illegible] as we seek to isolate ourselves completely from war. [illegible] remember that so long as war exists on earth there [illegible] that even the nation which most ardently desires [illegible] drawn into war.

I have seen war. I have seen war [illegible] and sea. I have seen [illegible] running from the wounded. [illegible] the dead. I have seen cities destroyed. I have seen [illegible] I have seen the [illegible] of mothers and wives. [illegible]

I have passed unnumbered [illegible] pass unnumbered hours, thinking and planning how [illegible] from this nation.

In one field, that of economic [illegible] American policy may be, I hope, of some assistance in dis[illegible] the economic source of war. The trade agreements which [illegible] are making are not only finding outlets for the products of [illegible] and factories, but are also pointing the way to the elimination of embargoes, quotas and other devices which place such [illegible] nations that to them the price of peace seems less [illegible] price of war.

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